INSIDE: Turner's slide/Surgery for the siamese twins

Maclean's

AUGUST 13, 1984 CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE $1.25

GOLD IN THE SUN

America shines as the host with the most

Canada's record Olympic triumphs



Canadian Anne Ottenbrite: Olympic champion



The difference is pure smoothness

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

AUGUST 13, 1984 VOL. 97 NO.33



Taking down the walls

A historic series of social and economic accords between West and East Germany prompted the Soviet Union to roundly denounce its Warsaw Pact ally *—Page 22*



A marathon operation

The prospects looked good for 2½-year-old siamese twins from Burma after their separation by a surgical team at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children *—Page 38*

COVER

Gold in the sun

At the halfway point of its two-week schedule, the XXIII Summer Olympiad in Los Angeles was evolving into an organizational and athletic triumph. And Canada's athletes finally showed that they can hold their own against the world's best as they more than fulfilled a pre-Games promise to stage a California Gold Rush of their own. *—Page 26*

COVER PHOTO BY PAUL [illegible] BUCKOW



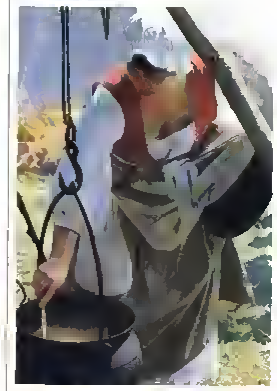
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A crumbling campaign

A month from the Sept. 4 election the Liberal party is struggling with a faltering campaign machine and its leader's tarnished image *—Page 10*



Celebrating the Loyalists

Two centuries ago, some 50,000 newly independent Loyalists flocked north from the United States and profoundly altered the course of Canadian history *—Page 44*



The grandest Games

It was a time when Canadians who wanted to escape from the drumbeat of political news had only to change channels or stations. The XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles provided workers, vacationers and even the unemployed with a magical interlude of spirited entertainment unmatched for years at the Games. Suddenly it did not seem important that the Soviet Union and most of its allies had boycotted the event. The host city, for the most part, was a model of civility, and even some of the noble ideals that led to the staging of the first modern Games in Athens in 1896 seemed to appear without warning in the cheering crowds and in the victory salutes of so many spirited athletes from 140 countries. It was also an especially grand time to be a Canadian.



Quinn: a magical interlude

Swimmers Alex Baumann, Victor Davis and Anne Ottenbrite, pistol champion Linda Thom and the rest, with their gold, silver or bronze victories, ensured that Canadian competitors will never again be taken for granted as lesser lights in international athletic competition. There were, of course, times when discretion was clearly in order —during the sleepwalks of the Canadian women's volleyball team, for one. But those moments were blissfully rare, and the hours between were a grand break from the political circus trundling by.

Staff Editor Hal Quinn covered the Lake Placid Olympics in 1980 and the Sarajevo Games last February in *Maclean's*. Last week in Los Angeles Quinn declared: "For athletes, any Olympiad is the experience of a lifetime. But for Canadians there never was one to match this one."

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's Aug. 13, 1984

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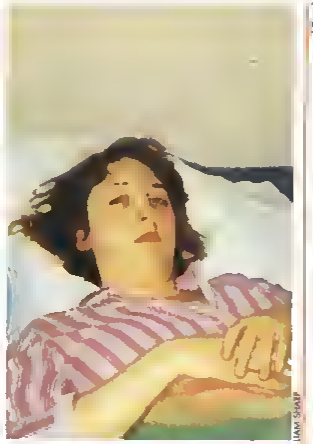
Thank you for your article "The flip side of AIDS" (Medicine, July 23). So far several hundred Canadians have been diagnosed as having hypersensitivities to synthetic materials. Most suffer less than Sandra Stronge, the woman whose difficulties you chronicled. But without government recognition of the disease, many are unable to afford a rehabilitative environment to live in. They face a gradual degeneration of their health. As with other chronic diseases, this degeneration often results in social isolation. Even though many toxicologists working for the federal government recognize the illness, a lack of recognition by the provincial medical associations prevents victims from getting help. Faced with an inability to explain the disease, many doctors say it is psychosomatic. Your article gives an enlightened view and one that admits there are still some new ideas in the world.

—CHRIS BROWN,
Ottawa

Some cause for hope

Your "Young and out of work" article (Cover, July 16) left me as depressed as some of the young people you quoted. One hopes that Prime Minister John Turner and Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney appreciate the gravity of this situation and that whoever triumphs will expose the roots of the problem rather than covering them up with government handouts, which has been the practice of the past 15 years. How ironic too to read about the "standards" that won't let young people take just any job but will allow them to remain on the dole. And finally, how refreshing to read "The new antrepreneure" in the same package and find young Canadians creating opportunities for themselves and others, through their wits and their own energy. There is, it seems, still hope for Canada.

—MICHAEL TINDALL,
Smiths Parish, Bermuda



Stronge: lack of recognition

Too much of a bad thing?

Maclean's has given me a broader view on Canadian politics and finance. But I was disturbed that you gave five pages of your magazine to the article "The massacre at McDonald's" (Special Report, July 30). By giving this tragedy so much attention I cannot help but think that this will encourage others to do the same. Having been in health administration for 20 years, I feel very strongly that so much coverage of these horrible incidents has a negative effect.

—ARNOLD SCHROEDER,
Winnipeg

"The massacre at McDonald's" was a well-written article, and the fact that no drugs or alcohol were involved was most interesting, as was the comparison with other such mass murders. As far as I can see, the common thread in all those various killings is the killers' interest in guns and the killers' skill with guns. So much for hunters' protestations that teaching skills to gun owners is the thing.

—N.C. HENRY,
Ottawa

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7

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DIED: Welsh actor **Richard Burton**, 58, famous for his tumultuous personal life as much as for his performances on the stage and screen, of a cerebral hemorrhage, in hospital in Geneva. A coalminer's son, the 12th of 13 children, Burton was born Richard Jenkins in Pontrhydfen, Wales. As a stage actor, he had a rapid series of successes and then won his first film role in *The Last Days of Dowlyn* (1948). He made 53 more movies, the last of which was *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, a version of George Orwell's novel. Among Burton's best-known films were *Look Back in Anger* (1959), *The Longest Day* (1962), *Becket* (1964), *The Night of the Iguana* (1964), *The Spy Who Came In From the Cold* (1965) and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1966). A slight, unprepossessing man with a pocked complexion, Burton was not a Hollywood-standard idol. But his animal magnetism, resonant baritone voice and brawling, bawdy personality cultivated excitement and devotion among fans—and among the many women in his life. The best known is **Elizabeth Taylor**, to whom he was married twice, in 1964 (in Montreal) and again in 1975. His widely publicized drinking binges and lavish gifts of jewelry characterized their tempestuous relationship, and the affair that led to their first marriage caused one of the last great Hollywood scandals. When it began in Egypt on the set of *Cleopatra*, in 1961, Burton was already married to **Sybil Williams** and Taylor was married to singer **Eddie Fisher**. After Burton's and Taylor's brief second marriage ended in divorce in 1976, he married **Susan Hunt** and, finally, **Sally Hay** last July.

DIED: Inventor and band leader **Fred Waring**, 84, after suffering a stroke, at Gesinger Medical Center in Danville, Pa. An American institution, Waring formed his 55-member *Pennsylvanians* while attending Penn State University in the early 1920s and toured with them until 1979. With the *Pennsylvanians*, Waring backed some of the biggest names in entertainment including **Bing Crosby** and **Frank Sinatra** in the 1930s. In 1937 he introduced the world to the first electric kitchen blender and collected royalties from it until he died.

DIED: Stuart Kelly, 57, former truck driver who became a multimillionaire last January when he and his wife, **Lillian**, cashed in their winning Lotto 6/49 ticket, of cancer, in Brantford, Ont. Kelly's illness was diagnosed at a hospital in Atlanta, Ga., when he was driving back from a vacation in Florida only shortly after the lottery windfall of $13.9 million, the largest nontaxable lottery prize won in Canada.

Watchdog with a limp

When William D. Ruckelshaus took over as administrator of the scandal-wracked U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in May last year, he vowed to restore its integrity, morale and sense of purpose. On the first day of the new assignment, his high expectations got a boost when President Ronald Reagan called and urged him to give "top priority" to the problem of acid rain. But the president's encouragement ended there. While Ruckelshaus, 52, has improved morale at the EPA and polished the agency's tarnished image, the White House has consistently undermined his efforts to combat acid rain. Said Ruckelshaus: "It is a fair criticism of this administration that the environment is not one of its high priorities."

Ruckelshaus's failure to reduce the sulphur dioxide emissions that come mainly from coal-fired power plants has deeply disappointed environmentalists and Canadian officials. Over the years, airborne chemicals have damaged forests and killed the life in thousands of lakes in the northeastern United States and Canada. Conservationists contend that Ruckelshaus, like Reagan, has stalled action by calling for more studies before considering any measures to combat the problem. According to Russell W. Peterson, president of the National Audubon Society, Ruckelshaus has "increasingly taken on the role of apologist for the administration's anti-environmental policies."

Still, those close to Ruckelshaus say that he is frustrated about the lack of action but that senior members of the administration have systematically overruled him. They suggest that, as a Republican loyalist, Ruckelshaus has chosen to stand by Reagan instead of rebelling. Yet Ruckelshaus, who was the EPA's first administrator in 1970, came back to the job with a reputation as an independent-minded troubleshooter who would rather quit than compromise. President Richard Nixon had appointed Ruckelshaus as U.S. deputy attorney general in September, 1973. Then one month later Nixon demanded, and got, his resignation for refusing to fire Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. (Cox had angered Nixon by pursuing court action to obtain the release of Watergate-related White House tapes and correspondence.)

Returning 10 years later under Reagan, Ruckelshaus took over an agency whose reputation was badly sullied. Administrator Anne Burford was forced to resign in March, 1983, after allegations of conflict of interest and accusations that Reagan appointees had manipulated the $1.6-billion Superfund for the cleanup of toxic waste dumps. Then in January another EPA official, Rita Lavelle, the head of the agency's toxic waste cleanup program, was sentenced to six months in jail for lying to Congress about waste cleanup. She is currently appealing the verdict.



Ruckelshaus: worried

For his part, Ruckelshaus defends the agency's record since his takeover. He claims that in the past year the agency has had substantial success in cleaning up toxic waste dumps, in devising new strategies to deal with dioxin and in protecting groundwater from chemical pollution, as well as banning the pesticide ethylene dibromide (EDB), a toxic grain fumigant. Still, he admits that he has been disappointed over his agency's failure to significantly curb acid rain. Said Ruckelshaus: "Obviously, it is one area in which we have not been able to move forward with a solution."

Some conservationists commend Ruckelshaus for his efforts. Jay Hair, for one, vice-president of the U.S. National Wildlife Federation, believes that Ruckelshaus has restored the agency's credibility and that he has also brought back top-flight people. Said Hair: "Probably because this is an election year, this administration is not prepared to go forward with acid rain controls now. If he remains as head of the EPA next year, I believe we will see a strong acid rain program pass into law." William Butler, government affairs director of the Audubon Society, believes that Ruckelshaus has tried to persuade the administration to back a modest acid rain program and that he has so far failed. Said Butler: "This guy made his stand once when he refused to fire Archibald Cox. If you want to stay in government and not get a reputation as a troublemaker, you can only revolt once."

—JACK MCGOWAN,
with William Lowther in Washington.

The Financial Post

PRESENTS

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The politics of charm and obfuscation

Jean Drapeau has presided over Montreal's city council for 27 years, making him the longest-serving mayor of any large North American city. Drapeau, 68, is renowned as the architect of Expo 67, the 1976 Summer Olympic Games and the underground Métro. His efforts have earned Montreal a reputation as a world-class city. But his undertakings have also generated controversy. The 1980 report of the Quebec government's Malouf commission investigating the 1976 Olympic Games' $1-billion deficit found him chiefly responsible for cost overruns. As well, the mayor's political opponents have increasingly complained about his autocratic style of government. Drapeau, who rarely gives interviews, recently spoke with Maclean's *Montreal Bureau Chief Anthony Wilson-Smith.*

Maclean's: *You had a partially disabling stroke two years ago. How do you feel now?*

Drapeau: I am handicapped on my left side, but many people tell me that it does not show. I have to be careful when I walk up and down stairs. I still work much the same boure I always did. I am usually at work every morning by 6 a.m. Today, I wes up at 4 a.m. and in to work by 5 a.m. I need to sat only once a day and I thrive on my work. But I do not work as iate as I once did. And my doctors keep telling me I must be more careful.

Maclean's: *How does your health affect your plans for the next election? Will you lead your Civic Party into the 1986 elections?*

Drapeau: I never make the decision to run until three months before an election. Three months is enough time for both my party and myself to plan.

Maclean's: *Are you planning any major new projects?*

Drapeau: A metropolis always has projects under consideretion, but thers is nothing in the freezer.

Maclean's: *Which of your achievements gives you most satisfaction?*

Drapeau: Montrealers' pride in their city. They have come to the conclusion on their own that no matter how difficult the challenge, we can do the things we want. For too long people thought the idea of a Métro here was impossible. But we did it. Internationally, Montreal is the place peopla think of first. When Canadians travel outside their country and identify themselves as Canadians, the first thing thay are esked is if they are from Montreal. Montreal is most naturelly thought of as a place where international events can happen.

Maclean's: *We are now witnessing the passing of the politicians you grew up with: Pierre Trudeau has retired, and René Lévesque has hinted that he may not stay on much longer. Do you feel a sense of sadness that the people of your era are leaving? Do you feel that it is time for you to do so?*

Drapeau: It would be depressing if some



Drapeau 'once we're dead, we're dead'

people grew old and others did not, but that is not the way things are. In private enterprise people want to retire, and that is normal. But for me, I am able to leave that decision to my fellow citizens. They have the chance to refuse to renew my contract every four years.

Maclean's: *Both federal and provincial parties have approached you to run. Some people have even considered you to be a potential Prime Minister or a provincial premier. Do you regret not having moved beyond municipal politics?*

Drapeau: You cannot use the mayor's job as a stepping stone, it is too important in itself. So I rejected the idea.

Maclean's: *Is your job any fun for you after 27 years?*

Drapeau: If I did not enjoy it, I would quit. But I thrive on ths challenge. There are always new things to be dons. I regard myself es a man of action.

Maclean's: *Some people have also called you a dictator who is unwilling to listen to anyone else's views, who simply imposes his own will without consultation. Do you consider yourself a democrat?*

Drapeau: I believe in consulting the people and my [executive] council, but you do not consult on every decision. I do not believs that if we asked a million people what they thought about an issue, that would necessarily mean we would get the best answer there is. Too much consultation leads to compromises. A compromise never results in tbe truth.

Maclean's: *You refused to take part in Quebec's 1980 referendum campaign on sovereignty association because you said it was not a municipal affair. But you have on occasion taken a federalist position by making it clear that you believe strongly in Canada. Has that changed?*

Drapeau: No. I am a Canadian, proud of my origin. Being of good service to my country is important.

Maclean's: *Is there anything else that has guided you through all your years in office?*

Drapeau: You have to have a sense of humor. You know, I have not had a formal holiday since 1945—my honeymoon. But when people say to me that I never take holidays, I always tell them that I do—a few minutes at a time. When someone makes a little joke during a council meeting and we all laugh, that is a few minutes worth of holiday to me. I have nothing against formal holidays, you understand, but I bave no time for them. I could not accept to lounge on the beach somewhere. Life is too short. If I cannot benefit from the activity I am involved with, I do not want to do it.

Maclean's: *With most of your public career behind you, what would you see as a fitting epitaph for your term as mayor?*

Drapeau: I do not believe in epitaphs, in reincarnation or in legacies. Look at the statues that are built for dead people. Do you really think they make the slightest difference to those people, once they are gone? Once we're dead, we're dead. All I can hope for is that examples I set should help other people in the future. But for myself, it makes no difference what is said.

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How Canadians lose at the polls



By Dian Cohen

Our campaigning political leaders have made me very nervous. I watched the TV debates, as did a lot of other bored, uneasy and critical Canadians. The day after the English-language debate I was surprised to read that Brian Mulroney and Ed Broadbent had won, and that John Turner had lost. In my opinion, all Canadians had lost. I arrived at that conclusion for two reasons. First, after watching the debates, fewer of us felt like voting than at the outset, and low voter turnout—a sign of indifference—is unhealthy for a democracy. Secondly, the performances that I witnessed did not give me much hope that any of the candidates were even addressing the right issues, much less being forced to provide solutions for some of the country's problems. All three party leaders made me nervous.

The only way this country is going to avoid further economic decline during the next several years of almost certain difficult economic sledding is to have people in charge who understand what options are available, and who have a value system that permits them to choose wisely from among the options. John Turner makes me uncomfortable because he has made it clear to me that his dated value system interferes with his ability to properly analyse options. Turner, like most 40-, 50- and 60-year-olds, learned his value systems during the "good" years of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. Then, we believed that deficit spending would get us out of recessions. We believed that liberal spending would solve all our problems and that we could make the economy produce jobs for all those who wanted to work. We have done all those things for many years now, and they have not worked.

The lesson we should learn is that we must re-examine the value systems that we still hold from those years. Turner does not seem to have taken the time. He talks about efficiency, productivity and competitiveness. But in making his "I had no option" patronage appointments, he demonstrated a profound ignorance of one crucial fact: that only money Canada can afford to spend if it hopes for a dynamic economy is money spent pursuing excellence.

It makes me angry to know that the person who is asking me to cast my ballot in his favor knows so little about the economic activity of the various regions of the country. The Turner aide who typed the memorandum about demographic changes in Manitoba probably made a typographical error, indicating that Manitoba's population was falling when, in fact, it has been rising. Still, Turner has so scant an economic overview that he did not even question whether the direction—in-migration or out-migration—was correct. Turner then compounded the error by suggesting that "Manitoba's unemployment rate is low because so many people are leaving the province."

Turner's apology five days after the debate did not relieve my uneasiness. He now knows that Manitoba's population is growing, not shrinking. But does he know anything else about Manitoba? Does he have any ideas about why Manitoba has a "low" unemployment rate? (It is worth noting that Turner calls an eight-per-cent jobless rate "low.") Does he know that some of Manitoba's labor and political leaders, and even its businessmen, have been working out ways of dealing with each other that may have some bearing on why that province's unemployment rate is "low"? Does he even suspect that there may be, in all that, some lessons he could bring to the federal scene?

'Why do our political leaders refuse to deal specifically with the tough economic questions of the 1980s?'

Brian Mulroney frustrates me. He has reassured us on numerous occasions that the private sector, if given a chance, will create hundreds of thousands of jobs. That is how he believes the economy is going to get moving again. Just like that. Has he never heard of structural unemployment—the kind of unemployment that results from industries becoming obsolete, from new production techniques simply requiring fewer people, from an entire economy moving away from an age in which the vast majority of people worked at producing goods? Why has he so little to say during the campaign about the changing economy and the adjustments it calls for?

Mulroney says very often that he cannot be specific about his solutions to Canada's budgetary imbalances until he has a "look at the books." I fail to see why he cannot. Why can't he tell us if he believes that Canadian taxpayers must continue to pay the bills for Canadair, the Crown corporation that lost $334.2 million last year? And does he think it an efficient, or even a fair, redistribution of the nation's income that he (and I) receive about $25 per month per child in family allowances? I can vaguely recall Mulroney saying that universality was a motherhood principle to him. That is difficult to reconcile if we went to use our resources to best advantage.

It also disturbs me that Mulroney also wants to give our various armed forces separate uniforms. How much will that cost us? I am uneasy that there seems to be a difference of opinion among his own colleagues about whether the deficit will go down, whether it will go up and then down, or whether it will just keep on going up. I get the impression that Mulroney's campaign promises will add up to a lot of money that Canada does not have.

Ed Broadbent makes me nervous because the world's problems seem so simple to him. According to him, the government should "tax the rich a minimum of 20 per cent of their incomes," and presumably we will have the money to do whatever has to be done. "Aim for an unemployment rate of four per cent and chop off a percentage or two each year." I have no problem with either of those ideas. Indeed, I like them. But with the first, considering the difficulties Revenue Canada now has getting Canadians to pay their fair share, what changes does Broadbent propose that will turn an increasingly angry taxpaying public into a docile, patriotic group that voluntarily records every penny of income? As for his second proposal, I ask quite simply, "How?" Perhaps Broadbent, like Mulroney, has faith that the private sector can employ enough people to reduce the unemployment rolls by two per cent a year.

Canadians will soon be in the 21st century. Time will not stand still for the present prime ministerial candidates, who must face voters' questions that include, Who will have a job tomorrow? What should I tell my children to study? How will government programs be funded? Will my pension be there when I need it? Those are the issues with which Turner, Mulroney and Broadbent must deal in a much more fundamental way than any one of them seems capable of.

Dian Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.



Turner in Tagish, Yukon: a rescue effort as a poll showed a sharp drop in Liberal fortunes after the television debates

CANADA

Turner's crumbling campaign

John Turner was tense and agitated when Liberal campaign manager Bill Lee arrived at the Prime Minister's Harrington Lake retreat at 1 p.m. last Saturday. It was clear that the Liberal election campaign was on a perilous slide. The discussion focussed on a blunt, three-page memo that Lee had written the day before, outlining the problems of the campaign's first 26 days. But after two hours of discussion the two men failed to resolve their differences. With tears in their eyes, Turner and Lee embraced and Lee returned to Ottawa to announce his resignation.

In the wake of organizational lapses, erroneous statements and Turner's indifferent performance in two television debates, Lee's departure served to further undermine the central theme of the Liberal campaign—that Turner is the most competent man for the prime ministry. Uncharacteristically, the governing Liberals were in disarray and a recent opinion poll indicated that Brian Mulroney's Conservatives had closed the gap with a month to go before voting day.

Lee arrived for his meeting with Turner at Harrington Lake to review the difficulties behind the scenes during the first month of campaigning. The problem, he told the Prime Minister, centered on a dramatic breakdown in communication between two warring factions in the campaign. Turner had fuelled the confusion earlier in the week when he named Senator Keith Davey as co-chairman—a controversial move that returned "The Rainmaker" to a central role in party affairs (page 13). Lee demanded that Turner and the uncertainty about Davey's role by giving Lea full control. When Turner did not respond, the two old allies parted and Davey became national campaign director. Three key Lee aides at campaign headquarters also resigned.

In a statement, Lee declared: "My resignation was accepted and the Prime Minister and I left each other on the best of terms." For his part, Turner said that after deciding that "changes must be made," he "invited Bill Lee to meet with me. As a result of that meeting, I have accepted his resignation." Turner later confirmed that he had, in fact, asked for Lee's resignation. He added that he wanted to change the direction of the campaign and to do that he needed a new director. The central question, with one month remaining in the campaign, was whether the organizational surgery would be enough to arrest the party's decline.

Turner's problems provided a further boost to the Mulroney campaign. A poll that the CTV network released before Lee's departure last week indicated that—after eliminating 33 per cent of the sample which was undecided—Tory support was at 45 per cent, compared to 36 for the Liberals (Ed Broadbent's New Democrats also were delighted by their rise to 17 percent).

When Lee resigned, Mulroney was campaigning in his Quebec north-shore riding of Manicouagan, where he officially claimed his party's nomination (page 14). Mulroney said that Lee's departure made it clear "that the Liberal election campaign is in very considerable difficulty."

Lee and other insiders had been aware of that harsh reality for days. During the weekend *Maclean's* Ottawa bureau chief Carol Goar and reporter Mary Janigan interviewed campaign principals and assembled the chronology of a month of disarray. Their report:

JUNE 29. In his last act as Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau announces a massive list of patronage appointments. He secures from Turner a letter pledging to appoint 17 more MPs to plum positions. *Maclean's* has learned that Turner signed the damaging letter during a meeting attended by Trudeau, Turner, Privy Council clerk Gordon Osbaldeston, and Turner's principal secretary John Swift. It was Trudeau, and no one else, who offered Turner the questionable constitutional opinion that without a clear majority in the Commons, the Governor General might not allow him to form a government. That forced Turner into a troublesome election-day announcement of the appointments—including that of Bryce Mackasey. Osbaldeston agreed with Trudeau's analysis. Turner, to his later grief, consulted no one before signing the letter.

JULY 9. Turner confidently calls the election with party polls showing that he is ahead of Mulroney in almost every area that counts: he is perceived as more prime ministerial, more competent and better able to represent Canada abroad—by margins of two-or-three to one. There is a disturbing undertone, however. Party officials, reviewing details of the latest Gallup Poll, indicating that the Liberals hold an 11 point lead, discover that a Tory minority government is a distinct possibility. As a result, their campaign strategy is to highlight Turner's competence as an economic manager. This focus on the man himself is designed to compensate for the party's lack of organization.

JULY 25. It is the day of the English-language television debate. A power struggle develops between Lee and Davey. Lee advises Turner to "take the high road" by avoiding mudslinging and personal attacks. Davey, who as yet has no official role in the campaign, but who has been quietly advising Turner since his swearing-in, tells the leader to be aggressive or he will look weak. Turner is torn between the conflicting strategies and he freezes up on air.

JULY 26. There are now grumbles in the Prime Minister's office about Lee. He is blamed for Turner's poor showing in the debate. One official says that Lee's departure is inevitable.

JULY 27. Lee flies to Toronto for a meeting with Ontario co-chairperson Barbara Sullivan. The two clash bitterly. Lee is convinced that the Liberals are going to lose Ontario.

JULY 28. Lee calls Davey, who had been complaining to friends that Turner's team had overlooked him. Lee recalls that he had offered Davey the top campaign job at the beginning of the campaign, but that Davey turned him down, saying that Turner needed a "new broom." Lee then speaks to Turner, who says that Davey is not being ignored.

JULY 29. Turner, Swift, campaign liaison officer Torrance Wylie, Lee and Turner's personal aide, Michael Hunter, meet on the back lawn of 24 Sussex Drive at 3 p.m. and agree to draft Davey as Ontario campaign co-chairman. Despite that agreement, Davey subsequently manages to convince Turner to give him the title of national campaign co-chairman—along with three others: Consumer Affairs Minister Judy Erola (women's issues), Finance Minister Marc Lalonde (Quebec) and Israel (Izzy) Asper (The West). Davey tells Turner that he would have more authority over Ontario if given an unspecified role.

JULY 31. Lee issues a press release announcing Davey's appointment. It makes no reference to his Ontario responsibilities. An uproar develops among the media on the Turner tour and some party regulars complain that Pierre Trudeau's closest political adviser is now back at the centre of the action.

AUG. 1. Senator Jerry Grafstein, a Toronto lawyer and manager of the Liberal Party's advertising agency, Red Leaf Communications, makes his first public appearance among the Turner forces at a campaign rally in downtown Vancouver. "I'm just here to watch," he told *Maclean's*. But local organizers were clearly looking to Grafstein for directions. Asked about the Davey appointment, Grafstein said he was not involved, but added, "Keith's a pro, respected not only by Liberals, but by our opponents." However, insiders say that one of Grafstein's goals in joining the Turner tour is to convince the Prime Minister to put Davey in total control. In Ottawa, party officials are fielding calls from furious western Liberals about the Davey appointment. Maritimers are also unhappy. Turner aides explain that Davey is responsible only for Ontario, but the the critics are only partially appeased.

AUG. 3. Lee sends a forceful three-page memo to Turner at 24 Sussex Drive that outlines in point form the problems plaguing the campaign. Lee complains that he controls neither the tour operation nor the research and policy operation, which are under John



Mulroney (right), campaign director Norman Atkins: letting the Tories catch up

Broadbent a rise in fortunes



Swift at the Prime Minister's Office. The research and policy sections were responsible for Turner's erroneous campaign statements, including one on the state of the Manitoba economy. The PMO is only two blocks from campaign headquarters, but communication is poor. In his memo, Lee demands authority over the tour and policy and research divisions.

In fact, he has already begun to exert that authority by placing some of his own loyalists in key policy positions. former national party director Gordon Ashworth heads up arrangements for Turner's national tour, Senator Michael Kirby is responsible for research, former Trudeau aide Michael Gillan becomes a speechwriter and Richard Anderson, a young consultant who

speed up the process. At the same time, some Turner aides blame Lee for the delays. "He wasn't making decisions," says one PMO staffer.

Lee also urges Turner to publicly clarify Davey's Ontario role. Lee observes that Turner was appealing to the West as a new man, but he is alienating that region of the country with his old team.

AUG. 4 At 11 a.m. Turner's top advisers gather for a strategy meeting at the Prime Minister's Office to discuss the troubled tour. They sit at a circular conference table, with Lee and Swift chairing the meeting. Others at the meeting include top aide Michael Hunter, press secretary Dennis Baxter, chief adviser Wylie, tour organizer Stephen Ledrew and several speechwriters and policy aides. Each person is asked why for outright control, and a clarification of Davey's role, Turner waffled. Lee then made a suprising suggestion: one reason for unease about his role on the Turner campaign among Trudeau loyalists was that Lee had dispatched an accountant and a lawyer to investigate how Red Leaf Communications had spent the $2.5 million Liberal advertising budget. Lee intended to make the agency account for every penny. Turner listens but offers no substantive response. Lee resigns.

As soon as Lee resigns, he is joined in exile by executive director Sandra Severn, policy and telecommunications director Gordon Kaiser and Lee's assistant, Eloise Wallner. In the aftermath, provincial co-chairmen overloaded the PMO switchboard with agitated calls



Sullivan: in a problem-plagued campaign, rebuilding Turner's image as a competent prime ministerial candidate

managed Donald Johnston's leadership campaign, is assigned the task of making sure Turner is properly briefed. Those appointments exacerbate the tension between the PMO staff and Lee's campaign staff.

The Lee memo also asks Turner to try and shorten the process by which policy is established. Prior to the memo, policies began in Transport Minister Lloyd Axworthy's platform committee. They then went to one or more of seven cabinet committees. Finally, they moved on to former top Trudeau aide Tom Axworthy, who is officially out of politics and on his way to a teaching job in Harvard, for further packaging. At that point, Turner personally scrutinized them and sent them to Kirby for final polishing. Lee pleads with Turner to

the campaign is going so badly and what changes should be made. It is a blunt, painful session.

At 3 p.m., Lee goes to Harrington Lake for his two-hour meeting with Turner to discuss his memo. He tells intimates that he has concluded that he will resign if Turner does not give him total control of the campaign. Turner is agitated and upset. He is still reeling from results of the CTV poll—even though Lee had warned him for days that the Liberals were slipping in popularity. The party's own private polls confirm the findings of the CTV sample and, worse, indicate that Turner will be hard pressed to win in his Vancouver Quadra riding unless he campaigns there regularly.

When Lee bluntly repeats his demand

throughout the weekend. Says one senior Liberal, "All we had to do was run a trouble-free campaign and we would have won this thing. Now the same old crew that ran elections in the past —Keith Davey, Jerry Grafstein and (pollster) Martin Goldfarb—are back together again. Who left the party with no election readiness? Who forced it into this catch-up thing? Now they're back in control."

AUG. 5 PMO officials attempt to minimize the impact of the Lee resignation and insist that it has been expected for more than a week. Already Keith Davey's team is taking shape. Says Michael Hunter gamely, "The Turner campaign isn't falling apart. Things are turning around. We've just changed the pitcher in the sixth inning."

The return of the old reignmaker

By John Hay

Senator Keith Davey resembles a cartoonist's vision of the backroom political manipulator, and for once the stereotype fits. Now grizzled and stoop-shouldered at 58, Davey's chalkstripe blue suits and gruffly congenial voice have been familiar in the parliamentary hallways and hotel dining rooms of Ottawa for more than 20 years. Over the decades the Liberal party has reached out to its master strategist whenever it felt the chill winds of possible electoral defeat blowing across the land. Davey is the man with the contacts, the instincts and the talent to turn organizers' bad-tempered desperation into smoothly efficient partisan enthusiasm. Davey is more than just a political fixer. He is, as one Liberal organizer put it, "the ultimate facilitator."

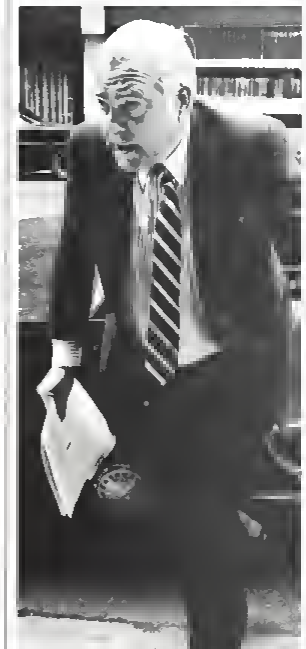
The man John Turner called upon last week to help repair a faltering Liberal campaign first put his talent to work in Ottawa in 1961, when Lester Pearson, then Opposition leader, recruited the Toronto advertising salesman, then 34, as the Liberals' national organizer. One of Davey's assignments was to attract new candidates to the party, and in 1962 Pearson sent Davey to Montreal to assess the potential of an ambitious young lawyer named John Turner. Turner passed muster and became one of the hundreds of Grits who joined Davey's vast and growing network of names and phone numbers. "I have recruited as many candidates to office as anyone in Canada," Davey once observed.

Since then, Davey has always worked incessantly at maintaining his contacts with politicians, party workers and friends across the country. On a typical day he still makes 20 phone calls from his Senate office, later joining friends and colleagues for lunch or dinner at the Château Laurier Grill or the Four Seasons Hotel, where he invariably stays when he is in Ottawa.

Davey was not an overnight political success. Under Davey's direction, the Liberals reduced John Diefenbaker's Conservatives to a minority in the 1962 election, then won a minority themselves after the 1963 campaign—in which Davey embarrassed the party by setting up a "Truth Squad" that was supposed to follow Tory campaigners across the country announcing their policy contradictions. He also promoted the much-ridiculed "coloring book" of anti-Tory cartoons. Davey's machinations earned him the nickname "the Rainmaker"—sometimes implying near-magical political powers but at other times suggesting a discouraging ability to bring rain on the Liberal parade.

In 1965, heartened by the opinion polls, Davey pressed Pearson into calling another election. The Liberals again fell short of a majority. Disappointed, Davey quit as national organizer, and in 1966 Pearson appointed him to the Senate.

With the election of Pierre Trudeau to



Davey: more than just a political fixer

the Liberal leadership in 1968, Davey's organizing career ebbed even further. He took little part in the 1968 campaign that created "Trudeaumania," and Trudeau's staff kept Davey out of the 1972 campaign. That was a desultory effort —based on a vapid slogan, "The land is strong"—that put the Liberals into a minority government with only a two-seat edge over Robert Stanfield's Conservatives. Chastened, Trudeau rehired Davey in 1973. At the time, Davey later recalled, he told Trudeau that to win, "the first thing he would have to do is convince Canadians he really wanted to be Prime Minister, and you can't do that until you convince me and the Liberal party. I told him the way to do these things was to be more political." After the Liberals swept to a majority victory in the 1974 election, Trudeau's gratitude was expressed in his inscription of a cartoon presented to the Rainmaker as the "man who made the sun shine, with a thousand thanks."

When Davey again plotted the 1980 campaign that brought Trudeau out of retirement and put the Conservatives back in opposition, his reputation for political miracle-working was secure. Turner's rise to the leadership in June threw Davey's role into doubt. The new Prime Minister had told Liberals during the leadership race that he realized there was widespread bitterness within the party about the power that Davey and former Trudeau aide James Coutts —whom some commentators call "the Hit Man"—wielded, and he pointedly pledged that there would be "no rainmaker and no hit man" on his campaign.

In the Senate, Davey has taken only sporadic interest in policy issues, heading a special committee on the mass media that led in 1976 to tax changes, which encouraged Canadian firms to place more advertising in Canadian rather than U.S. periodicals. As Davey himself has admitted, "I'm afraid I'm so involved in political organization that I'm not a very attentive senator." But his probity has rarely been questioned in 20 years of public life. Perhaps the most serious charge—involving alleged patronage—arose in 1976, when the Trudeau cabinet appointed Dorothy Petrie to the Immigration Appeal Board. Petrie had been a Liberal organizer in Toronto, and she and Davey each left their spouses to seek divorces after the 1974 election. They were married in 1978.

Associates say there is no great mystery to Davey's skill as a political organizer: he simply listens to people's opinions and finds ways to dissolve disagreements and set common goals. He also firmly believes in drawing up a campaign game plan and sticking to it. Said one Liberal headquarters staffer, "He has so many loyal friends, he can build bridges between them. He can convince people that his way is the best way." And there was never much doubt about Davey's own motives. As the senator once observed, "Originally, you are propelled into politics by altruism. But as you become enmeshed in the process, it is hard not to let winning become an end in itself."



Maltais speaks in Manicouagan: a 17,000-vote bass where a Grit has always won

Leaders in search of seats

Half a continent apart and dramatically different in geographic and social character, the ridings that John Turner and Brian Mulroney have chosen to contest have some similarities. In both cases the party leaders lived in the ridings as youngsters, and both men could easily be defeated by the incumbent MPs *on Sept. 4. Vancouver Bureau Chief Jane O'Hara investigated the uphill battle that Turner faces in Vancouver's Quadra riding, and Montreal Bureau Chief Anthony Wilson-Smith examined Mulroney's chances in Quebec's vast Manicouagan riding. Their reports.*

When John Turner arrived for his open-air nomination meeting in the parking lot of the Sir Charles Tupper Secondary School last week, a Dixieland band, balloons, bunting and more than 1,000 Liberals were on hand for a noisy oldtime political rally geared more to television than to the voters of Quadra. In another part of the riding, Quadra's popular incumbent, Bill Clarke, went about his own campaign business in the understated style that has enabled him to win four elections since 1972. Accompanied by four volunteer canvassers, the 51-year-old accountant methodically knocked on doors to ask voters for their support. Declared Clarke, who won the riding with a 7,000-vote plurality over his Liberal rival in 1980: "The Liberals have been trying to beat me since 1972. They just can't seem to do it."

Clarke's determined style, along with a visibly disorganized Liberal effort in the riding, could well defeat Turner's attempt to become the first prime minister to win a seat in British Columbia since Sir John A. Macdonald captured Victoria 106 years ago. Compared with Clarke's well-oiled election machine, the Quadra Liberals were only beginning to get organized last week. The Tory's red-and-blue signs seemed to be everywhere on the sprawling riding's manicured lawns, but Turner signs were only being printed last week.

At the same time, Quadra Liberals are still smarting from the divided loyalties that developed during the Liberal leadership battle between Turner and Jean Chrétien. As well, Quadra riding association president John Swift, one of the key aides who encouraged Turner to contest the riding, was named principal secretary to the Prime Minister last month, leaving the riding organization without a leader. Two weeks ago Turner asked David Mindell, a 39-year-old Vancouver businessman who worked in previous Quadra campaigns, to take on the job of chairman and try to bring some order out of the prevailing chaos. Acknowledged Mindell: "There was no organization in place, there is never any organization in place in British Columbia. We're not Conservative slick. We do not run machines. We have a lot of grassroots enthusiasm."

That may not be enough to win Quadra, a mixed urban riding of 81,000 voters that combines neighborhoods of modest stucco bungalows with some of Vancouver's most luxurious homes. Quadra arches out into the Georgia Strait from Point Grey in the west to encompass the University of British Columbia, and in the east it rolls through residential districts where prices of homes average $250,000. In the riding's Arbutus area, Turner's daughter Elizabeth has rented a $1,200-a-month apartment for the rest of the campaign while she—as well as some high-profile Liberal candidates, such as Chrétien—works to get out the vote for her absentee father.

Clarke's local campaign committee is also receiving help from Conservative national campaign headquarters, which plans to send party heavyweights to campaign in the riding. Brian Mulroney has already attended a rally in the riding, and former prime minister Joe Clark went door-knocking with Clarke last week through the treelined streets of Quadra. Although there are no burning local issues in the riding, the economy seems to be the main preoccupation.

When Turner announced his decision to run in British Columbia, he said it was because he wanted to bring the West back into Confederation and rebuild the Liberal party in the region. In his nomination acceptance speech last week, the Prime Minister acknowledged that he was putting his personal political fortune on the line by running in the riding that he lived in for four years as a student at the University of British Columbia. When the votes are counted on Sept. 4 it will become clear whether the riding's voters react to Turner as a prodigal son or just another Liberal from the East.

The twin-engine Piper Aztec bucked and rolled through fierce winds and driving rain last week as Liberal MP André Maltais pointed to the territory 1,500 feet below that he calls "the *real* Manicouagan"—a cluster of white clapboard houses perched on a rocky bluff with the St. Lawrence River on one side and an endless expanse of forest on the other. "Those are the people, my people, down there," declared Maltais. "If Brian [Mulroney] wants to take them away, he is going to have to visit every place like this personally."

In the 154,440 square miles of land that make up sprawling Manicouagan riding—the largest outside of the Northwest Territories—travel is a formidable task that can involve small planes, helicopters and spine-wrenching bus journeys along unpaved roads. For Conservative Leader Mulroney, who campaigned in the riding late last week, winning a Commons seat from Manicouagan could prove even more difficult. Declared Sylvie Bérube, editor of the Sept-Îles weekly newspaper *Le Nord-Est*: "Many of us are wondering if Mulroney really knew what he was getting into by deciding to run here." With less than five weeks left in the federal election campaign, some local Tory organizers acknowledge that their candidate is currently the underdog. "We have so much work to do and so many things working against us," said an obviously worried Conservative organizer. "It will take everything we have to make Mulroney a winner."

To do that, the Tories will have to overturn a 17,000-vote Liberal majority in the last federal election, while persuading people to vote against an MP who even they admit has been an excellent representative for the riding. Said Tory organizer Blair Touchie: "We are telling the people that Maltais is a fine back-bencher, but that can't compare with having a prime minister for, and from, the riding."

Manicouagan has never elected a Conservative, and although both sides concede that Mulroney should win easily in his home town of Baie Comeau, the area represents only about 15 per cent of the riding's more than 47,000 voters. In Sept-Îles, which with neighboring Port-Cartier makes up about half of the voting population, Mulroney has a special problem as the former president of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada Ltd., he is still personally blamed in some quarters for hundreds of layoffs by the firm since a worldwide downturn in the steel market began in 1981. The layoffs virtually shut down the town of Scheffervville, and they dealt a severe economic blow to Sept-Îles. Said Michel Arseneault, regional director of the United Steelworkers of America: "It would be rather naive for anyone to expect our members to go flocking to the support of a man whose former company put many of them out of jobs."

The daunting chore that both Maltais and Mulroney must face is the normally simple one of meeting the voters. Extending north from the the St. Lawrence River to the icy shores of Ungava Bay, 1,500 km away, the riding contains 62 municipalities that are accessible for most of the year only by air. The residents, who are roughly 85-per-cent French-speaking, include business executives in large company towns, industrial workers in the timber, iron ore and aluminum industries, Indians and Inuit on huge reserves and white fishermen in tiny villages near the Labrador border. Although the Conservatives admit that Mulroney will not be as much in evidence in the riding as Maltais, they remind voters that a prime minister can do more for them. As well, they are gambling that pride in Mulroney as a native son will grow as the campaign intensifies.

Those arguments in support of Mulroney may indeed prevail. Union leader Arseneault, for one, estimates that, despite the residual bitterness against Mulroney, the Tories and the Liberals are now neck and neck in Sept-Îles. An informal *Maclean's* canvass in a local shopping centre last week showed seven out of 20 supporting Maltais, six backing Mulroney and seven undecided. Declared Touchie: "With the publicity that Brian is going to get from the last leg of the campaign, we can only improve from there." But with a strong opponent campaigning daily while he spends most of his time in other parts of the country, Mulroney is likely to find that his biggest challenge in winning over the country will begin at home.

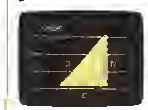


Clarke campaigns in Vancouver Quadra. Tory lawn signs everywhere.



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Canadian soldiers, Mulroney, no more green uniforms for the armed forces

Promises without specificity

By Gillian MacKay

Moving beyond controversies about patronage and bum-patting, the Liberals and Conservatives finally are making specific policy announcements—sometimes even attaching price tags to the promises Prime Minister John Turner, for one, made the first major policy pledge of his campaign last week, a youth employment program At an outdoor rally in Toronto, Turner promised a "First Chance" program to provide job training for 100,000 young people at a cost of $1 billion a year He insisted that the proposal would help "break the vicious cycle of no job without experience and no experience without a job." While Turner focused on youth, his rivals had already moved on to other concerns highlighted by their pollsters Tory Leader Brian Mulroney, campaigning on the East Coast, vowed to replace the armed forces' unpopular green uniforms —but not unification—and NDP Leader Ed Broadbent told Vancouver business people that he would increase taxes for the rich

But with 550,000 young people unable to find work, youth unemployment has become a major election issue Declared Turner: "It is the number 1 problem facing the country." The other two main parties already had unveiled different solutions. While the Liberals emphasized training and the Conservatives stressed job creation—both proposed using federal funds—the New Democrats undertook to advance both, in part by taxing corporations On July 27 the Conservatives proposed a $250-million program that would give employers creating jobs for young people a special—so far undefined—tax credit to pay part of their salaries A week earlier the New Democrats had advocated a $1 5-billion fund to provide cash for young entrepreneurs and an unspecified levy on medium and large corporations to help pay for job-training programs

Sam Hughes, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, declined to endorse any single solution Said he "Each one has aspects that are effective What is probably needed is a combination that takes the best from all three." Other critics have noted that job training might simply prepare people for jobs that do not exist For its part, the Canadian Labour Congress, which supports the NDP, said that it would not endorse the Liberal job-training program

But the Liberals put forward the most detailed proposals on unemployment among 17- to 21-year-olds who have been out of school for at least three months The reason half of that group currently receives no postsecondary education or job training Under the Liberal plan the youths would get as much as $65 a week to work for nine to 12 months in businesses, health and education institutions, Crown corporations and government agencies

Turner stressed that the $100-million program, scheduled to begin on Oct 1, would not add to the federal deficit as the government plans to divert $80 million from other programs and take $20 million from the unemployment insurance fund Even before his promises to youth, Finance Minister Marc Lalonde and Treasury Board President Herb Gray had announced that they had discovered $307 million in waste and duplication in this year's budget which they planned to divert into other schemes In fact, the previous Liberal government had youth employment programs worth $1 5 billion Still, Turner did not say how he would finance the estimated annual cost of $1 billion for the First Chance program in subsequent years

While Turner put the focus on youth, his campaign rivals offered voters grab bage of new and warmed-over policies In the main square of Newcastle, N B , Mulroney pledged to expand the 82,000-member Canadian Forces by 8,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen and restore distinctive uniforms for the three divisions He would not estimate the costs involved but pledged to remain within the annual four-per-cent spending increase budgeted by NATO countries Later, Mulroney promised to ask Ontario Premier William Davis to make his province officially bilingual, a course that Davis rejected

Meanwhile, in Vancouver Broadbent received a chilly reception at a Canadian Club luncheon with a plan to establish a minimum 20-per-cent tax on people with incomes of more than $50,000 Broadbent argued that the tax system was so riddled with loopholes that the government could raise an estimated $150 million more each year with the new tax Broadbent got a warmer welcome from farmers in Rosthern, Sask , where he reiterated the party's agriculture program The New Democrats advocate the elimination of taxes on farm fuels, a moratorium on farm debts and a return to the cheap Crowsnest Pass freight rate With less than a month left before the election, Canadians can expect an even richer diet of promises—but their palatability will await the ultimate test on Sept 4



With Jane Mingay

Saying no to sexual harassment

When Allister MacBain, Liberal MP for Niagara Falls, Ont , was called before a tribunal of the Canadian Human Rights Commission April 9 to defend himself against charges of sexual harassment, he refused to appear And when the three-person tribunal upheld the charges last week and ordered him to pay his former special assistant Kristina Potapczyk $1,500 in damages, he dismissed the decision as "a laugh " But Potapczyk was elated, and Canadian feminists saw the decision as a major advance in broadening the definition of sexual harassment Said Elaine Lomenzo, director of the Kristina Potapczyk Trust Fund, which raised $10,000 toward Potapczyk's $23,000 legal bill "This will certainly help teach male employers that [sexual privilege] doesn't 'come with the territory' anymore"

The report said that MacBain's conduct was "illustrative of the kind of more subtle, yet persistent sexual discrimination that a multitude of women across the country have had to endure without redress"

Mary Cornish, the Toronto lawyer who represented Potapczyk during the hearing, said her client's victory has "significantly lowered the threshold of the conduct that is legal" The tribunal's finding that a negative environment in itself can lead to successful charges of harassment will likely change the ground rules in offices throughout the country "After this case," said Cornish, "a lot of employers are going to have to start teaching their employees what is appropriate and laying down guidelines"

For his part, MacBain maintained all along that the allegations against him



Cornish, Potapczyk significantly lowering the threshold of conduct that is legal

In its decision, the tribunal noted that Potapczyk, 29, never accused her politician employer of overt sexual advances Instead, she complained of his "leering at me, making unwelcome remarks and innuendos about my person and placing himself unnecessarily close to me and ordering that I stand close to him during conversation." The tribunal concluded "Simply making the work environment unpleasant for women because of their gender now constitutes discrimination on the basis of sex"

Members of the tribunal admitted to being "troubled" by the fact that Potapczyk never complained to MacBain directly about the incidents but concluded that her reaction to his behavior, and warnings that MacBain received from an associate, sufficed to make him aware that his behavior was offensive were "completely false" and he refused to attend the proceedings after filing a complaint that challenged the tribunal's jurisdiction, that case is expected to be heard in the Federal Court of Canada this fall In the meantime, MacBain is working hard in an effort to retain his seat in Niagara Falls, where the commission's decision has become a heated issue The riding has switched its allegiance five times in the past five elections, and MacBain first won in 1980 by 1,600 votes Still, he insists that the Potapczyk decision will not harm his chances "I don't think it would add a flock of votes, but I won last time and, comparetively speaking, I was an unknown," said MacBain "People are good in Niagara Falls Everybody knows Al MacBain"

—JOHN BARBER



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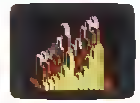
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Johnson (right): Mulroney's promise to share offshore oil has united the Tories

The battle of the Atlantic

By Michael Clugston

In Atlantic Canada the main issues of the federal election campaign are never far away. "Get me a job or I'll kill you," a shabbily dressed man told federal Energy Minister Gerald Regan last week as Regan went looking for votes on Gottingen Street, a slightly run-down business district in his Halifax riding. Regan pledged to do his best, and his constituent left smiling. But high unemployment and a weak economy are an integral part of daily life in the region. In some pulp and paper towns of New Brunswick and fishing villages in Newfoundland, unemployment is approaching 40 per cent, and forecasts of continued poor markets for forest products and steelmaking indicate that there are no prospects of immediate relief. Indeed, in an informal canvass of 350 Atlantic province voters, 60 per cent listed jobs and the economy as their greatest concerns.

Atlantic Canada is heavily dependent on federal aid, and the Tories are pledging at every stop that a Conservative administration in Ottawa would mean increased prosperity for the four eastern provinces. They are attempting to seize up to six seats from the Liberals and they argue that many voters share the views of George Ruppert, 48, an armed forces captain from Dartmouth, N.S., who voted Liberal in 1980. Declared Ruppert: "If I vote for the Liberals it would be like rewarding them for something they don't deserve." For their part, the Liberals predict that they will take two Halifax ridings from the Tories and perhaps another on Prince Edward Island. Even the New Democratic Party, which has had little success in most of the region, is optimistic about its chances of regaining a seat in industrial Cape Breton. Clearly, ingrained voting patterns in four distinctly different provinces argue against a sweep by one party, but the Tories appear poised to increase their holdings.

While all four provinces have elected Tory administrations with large majorities, the Liberals hold 19 of the 32 federal ridings, and the advantages of having a government MP are clearly understood in a region where jobs and money are scarce. As a result, the outcry over the patronage appointments made by Prime Minister John Turner on behalf of Pierre Trudeau was muted in the Maritimes and Newfoundland. Declared Frederick Cram, a high school teacher in Old Perlican, Nfld.: "The mentality here is you support the guy who gives you the dollars today, not tomorrow." David Rooney, the Liberal MP in the riding of Bonavista-Trinity-Conception, for one, did not campaign in person last month. Instead he circulated a report noting that he had brought $18,622,596 worth of federal grants to the riding last year.

Despite that federal largess, the Tories claim that they can win Rooney's riding. The reason: Tory Leader Brian Mulroney's widely publicized announcement in June that a Tory government in Ottawa would share jurisdiction of the offshore oil fields with Newfoundland. That produced a rare unanimity between the federal and provincial wings of the party, and that formidable combination of resources is concentrated against three Liberal seats. Rooney's, Humber-Port au Port-St Barbe in western Newfoundland and Burin-St George's in the southwest. Rooney has a vigorous challenger in Morrissey Johnson, 51, a silver-haired sealing captain who is known across the province as a staunch defender of the seal hunt. But in Burin-St. George's, Liberal incumbent Roger Simmons could retain his seat despite a conviction on tax evasion charges last year. Many fishermen in the riding have experienced rough handling by tax officials and they may sympathize with Simmons.

In Nova Scotia the Tories even predict that they will seize Cape Breton Highlands-Canso, a Liberal stronghold held by Allan J. MacEachen for 27 years until he became Government House Leader in the Senate last June. The Tories, who argue that residents were loyal to MacEachen rather than to the Liberal party, have nominated Lawrence O'Neil, a former executive assistant to Premier John Buchanan. O'Neil's chances of winning increased last month when local Liberals split over the nomination of Kenzie MacKinnon, a 31-year-old lawyer and MacEachen's former executive assistant. "It wasn't the people's choice, it was the establishment's choice," said former riding association vice-president Edward Campbell. He and the constituency president supported the candidacy of Stephen Rankin, the former president of the Cape Breton Development Corporation (Devco), who lost the nomination to MacKinnon by three votes.

But in Halifax, where the Tories wanted to find a high-profile candidate to take on Regan in a seat once held by former federal Tory leader Robert Stanfield, provincial Education Minister Terry Donahoe decided not to test Regan's strength. Stewart McInnes, a local lawyer, won the nomination, but the Conservatives have downgraded Halifax on their list of winnable ridings and Regan's path to re-election seems likely. Indeed, the Liberals could gain seats in the Halifax area, where Tories Michael Forrestall (Dartmouth-Halifax East) and Howard Crosby (Halifax West) may be losing support.

For their part, the New Democrats have always found it hard to win support in most of Atlantic Canada. But steelworkers and coal miners from industrial Cape Breton helped send Rev. Andrew Hogan, a Roman Catholic priest, to Ottawa in 1974, and party officials contend that the NDP has a real chance of recapturing Cape Breton-East Richmond, a riding currently held by the Liberals but one which the NDP lost by only 294 votes in 1980.

In New Brunswick some Liberal organizers admit that the Tories will likely acquire Saint John riding after Liberal incumbent Michael Landers resigned to accept a patronage appointment to the Canadian Transport Commission last month. Conservative candidate Gerald Merrithew, 53, a former provincial minister of natural resources, and his Liberal opponent Clifford Warner, 65, a retired chartered accountant, agree on several key local issues. Both have promised to fight for the restoration of a direct Via Rail service to Montreal that the Liberal government dropped in 1981. But Merrithew has a much higher profile and the backing of a powerful Tory machine. Tory strategists are also confident of gaining Cardigan riding in P.E.I., which former premier Bennett Campbell won in a 1981 byelection by 353 votes. Campbell faces Patrick Binns, who resigned a provincial cabinet position as P.E.I. industry minister to run federally. The Tories acknowledge that they will not change the electoral map of Atlantic Canada in a single campaign but they claim to be equally confident that the tide is flowing their way.

With correspondents' reports

The Atlantic Look

Seats won in the 1980 election/(%) of popular vote

	Liberals	PCs	NDP
N.B.	7 (49.9%)	3 (32.3%)	0 (16.1%)
N.S.	5 (39.7%)	6 (36.5%)	0 (20.6%)
NFLD.	5 (46.7%)	2 (35.6%)	0 (16.6%)
P.E.I.	2 (46.6%)	2 (46.1%)	0 (6.5%)

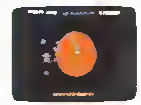


Regen (centre), wife, Carole: high unemployment is an integral part of daily life



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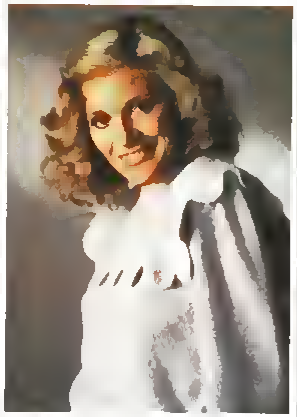
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Shaver leading with the heart in Reno

Glamorous **Helen Shaver**, 34, has shed the slinky gowns of Claire Lewis, the object of **Dudley Moore**'s desire in *Best Defense*, and traded them for the quiet attire of East Coast English professor Vivian Bell, the central character in B C -based **Jane Rule**'s 1964 novel, *The Desert of the Heart*. Shaver is on location in Reno, Nev , for the film version of *Desert*, directed by **Donna Dietch**. Shaver, best known for her seductive role in the Canadian-made *In Praise of Older Women* and for her sexy, husky voice, plays the lead role of restrained and disciplined Bell, who arrives in Reno for a divorce and opens her heart to another woman. Twice-divorced Shaver says she welcomed the departure from the "beautiful woman" role she played in *Best Defense*. "When I look in the mirror I don't see a beautiful woman," said she. "I just see Helen. And when I step in front of the camera, some sort of magic envelopes me. For me, it's acting all the way."

Actress **Deborah Wakeham**'s memories of growing up in Nelson, B C , include deer in the apple orchards and bears in the plum trees. Soon she also will be able to reminisce about riding in a helicopter with Canadian film actor **Donnelly Rhodes**. Former model Wakeham, 30, is costarring with Rhodes in a 13-part TV series, *Danger Bay*, now shooting in the B C wilds and scheduled for broadcast this fall on CBC TV and the U S pay TV service, The Disney Channel. Said Wakeham: "Getting to do a series like this is like having my childhood extended." In *Danger Bay* she plays the pilot-companion of Rhodes's good-guy, seacoast veterinarian, who spends more time in the wilderness than at his job as curator of the Vancouver Aquarium. "We were trying to get the producers to send us to Tahiti to investigate a new fish find," she said, "but they aren't going for it."

The youngest elected member of the Parti Québécois, **Gilles Baril**, 27, is using rock music to convince his province's youth that he represents their interests. The handsome bachelor from Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue took out a $5,000 mortgage on his house earlier this year to finance his single, *Rock 'n' Rêve*, on which he "rapspeaks" his message to a beat composed by **Jimmy Tenaka**. **Robert Charlebois**' arranger. "Rock music is an expression of myself," explained Baril, who contends that the 18- to 30-year-olds in Quebec are being neglected by an older generation of "fat cats" who dominate politics and the economy. Last week Baril wound up an 11-day tour through youth centres, discos and radio stations throughout the province and hopes to sell 10,000 copies of his rock 'n' rant record. He plans a rock video for September but says he has no plans to abandon politics for glitter. "I don't fear dying of a political overdose," he said, "but I still enjoy having fun, laughing and singing, rocking and dreaming every day."



Wakeham' old haunts, new memories

No stranger to rehearsals, costumes and stage fright, principal dancer **Frank Augustyn**, 32, took a novel approach when preparing for his newest pas de deux—his marriage last week to cosmetic executive **Erene Constantine** in Toronto. Augustyn said that he dreamed his anxieties away by choreographing the outdoor ceremony in his sleep. In Augustyn's scheme the curtain would rise on former dancer **Linda Alquire**'s garden—the planned setting of the nuptials, the first for both—and he would pirouette to centre stage to the ominous roll of kettle drums. What's this? The garden is empty. A few well-executed *grand jétés* later the hero had solved the problem by "planting" a wedding with bride and groom seeds, attendant seeds and guest seeds, arabesquing elegantly between the rows. It took a plié or two, but the garden grew, as if by magic. However, Augustyn received a harsh review of his reveries from his most feared critic. "I dreamed I arrived and thought I was at the wrong wedding," said bride Constantine, even though, as in *The Sleeping Beauty*, the prince and his princess enjoyed a fairy-tale ending.

Augustyn, Constantine' harsh review of dream wedding



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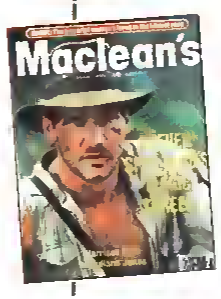
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Taking down the walls



East German refugees arriving at a West German reception centre, compromising its standing as a member of the Warsaw Pact

By Peter Lewis

A heated exchange that erupted last week between the Soviet Union and East Germany was in some ways a typical family quarrel. For one thing, it broke out without warning. For another, both countries avoided the use of inflammatory language. Still, the dispute caught the attention of Western diplomats charged with assessing its significance. At issue: a series of economic and social accords between East and West Germany.

The first evidence of Moscow's displeasure with the increasing indiscretions of accord between the two Germanys became evident when the Soviets unleashed a series of veiled but scathing denunciations of its ally. Moscow stopped short of directly chastising East German leader Erich Honecker. Instead, the Kremlin launched an unusually caustic attack on West Germany. The official Soviet newspaper, *Pravda*, accused the West Germans of "trying more vigorously than ever before to implement their plans of undermining the [East German] state." But the message was clear, and in a similarly indirect but unmistakable retort, the official East German media reprinted an article from a state-controlled Hungarian newspaper praising Honecker. Those exchanges, in which Moscow enjoyed the support of its other Eastern Bloc allies, were the latest consequence of an extraordinary attempt by the two Germanys to improve their ties despite the continuing hostility between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. In addition, Honecker has said that he will make a first-ever official visit to West Germany next month.

For months, officials of the two Germanys worked to prepare the ground for an unprecedented series of accords. Then, on July 25, officials of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government announced that Bonn would approve a private bank loan of $330 million to help the financially troubled Eastern Bloc nation. In exchange, Bonn won guarantees of enhanced freedoms for each country's citizens when they are visiting the other nation. The improvements include an extension of the limit on West Germans' visits to the East from 30 to 45 days and a reduction in the amount West Germans are obliged to exchange for East German currency each day from 25 deutsche marks ($11 Cdn.) a day to 15 ($7 Cdn.). One major result of the changes will be that families divided by the border will be able to visit each other more frequently. As well, East Berlin accepted a request from Bonn to allow 5,000 more East Germans to emigrate to the West before the end of 1984. They will join almost 30,000 citizens who have already crossed into the West this year. But the most welcome concession by the Honecker regime is its agreement to continue dismantling lethal automatic firing devices that are designed to kill or maim would-be refugees who venture near the East German border.

Honecker: a journey



Still, Western analysts said that West Germany's new loan, which followed a similar $396.8-million credit last year, subtly compromises East Germany's long-standing reputation as one of the most loyal member states in the Warsaw Pact. Increasingly, East Germany is becoming dependent on the West for funds. With a steadily declining standard of living due to mounting bills for imported oil, coupled with a sluggish economy, the Honecker regime has faced increasing discontent from a population that watches in fascinated frustration each night as West German television glorifies that country's comparative affluence. In response, Honecker has turned to the West as a source of credit and a market for East German goods. For its part, Bonn has sought rapprochement as a means of easing domestic fears that its agreement to base NATO's Pershing II and cruise missiles on its soil would destroy relations with the East.

Moscow has watched the reconciliation with growing irritation and concern. Indeed, at a recent meeting of Comecon, the Soviet Bloc trading organization, the Kremlin's spokesmen insisted on closer economic integration within the grouping. Moscow would prefer that East Germany supply its comparatively high-quality manufactured goods to the Soviet Union in exchange for raw materials. Still, Western diplomats in Moscow contend that the Soviet leadership is divided on how best to deal with Honecker for breaking rank. One group of officials in the Kremlin argues that the Soviet Union should encourage improved economic links like those forged by Honecker as a valuable tool for reducing East-West tensions. In contrast, many of the Second World War survivors in the Soviet Union's aging leadership are fiercely opposed to Honecker's policy. The possibility of an eventual German reunification is a constant concern to the Soviets. And those fears were clearly reflected in the Soviet tirade against West Germany. *Pravda* accused Bonn of "revanchism," of maintaining a claim to lost territory.

West German politicians expressed concern last week that the Soviets' anger might lead Honecker to cancel his proposed trip to West Germany. The visit would be the first by an East German Communist Party leader since the division of the two Germanys in the late 1940s. Said Horst Ehmke, vice-chairman of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party: "The Kremlin warnings will plainly reduce [Honecker's] freedom of movement in September." Still, most analysts expected Honecker to ride out the storm. During his eight years in office the East German leader has built a reputation of unswerving loyalty to the Kremlin. At the same time, Bonn officials are working out the delicate details of the itinerary. Among other things, the scheduled Sept. 26 to 29 trip will allow the 72-year-old Honecker to make a pilgrimage to his birthplace in the Saar, where his sister still lives. As a result, even if continued Soviet pressure limits the diplomatic scope of the visit, Honecker will at least be able to make a sentimental—if less official—historic journey.

With Keith Charles in Moscow

Thatcher's EC assault

The crisis provoked an outpouring of alarm, anger and concern. Declared London's *Daily Mail*: "Things have reached the danger point." And last week members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government were preparing a stinging reply to the July 27 decision by the European Parliament in Strasbourg to block a $600-million refund on Britain's contributions to the European Community's budget. The huge rebate had been approved last month by the community's heads of government at their summit in Fontainebleau, near Paris, in an attempt to solve a five-year battle over Britain's budget contributions and turn aside a growing movement at Westminster in support of withdrawal from the EC. But the parliament's veto, issued as it prepared to adjourn for a six-week summer recess, reopened the entire controversy. Describing the action as "utterly contemptible," Thatcher added, "No country does more for Europe than Britain, and then they do this to us."

There were several reasons for the parliament's action. As part of a complex compromise worked out at Fontainebleau, Thatcher had agreed to drop her opposition to attempts to reform the EC's finances in exchange for the rebate. At the same time, her colleagues agreed to curb the community's runaway spending on agriculture. The Common Agricultural Fund annually swallows $23 billion, or 60 per cent of the EC budget. And faced with the likelihood that it would run out of money in the fall, Britain's EC partners recently proposed a supplementary budget. But Thatcher refused to agree. Instead, she called on EC members to make deep cuts in the massive agricultural subsidies to Europe's farmers. The prime minister insisted that the Fontainebleau commitment should be honored swiftly.

Thatcher's reaction enraged her EC partners. Unlike Britain, they depend heavily on agriculture for national solvency, and the continent's farmers represent a powerful political lobby. Voicing the general reaction to Britain's position, West German MP Dieter Rogalla last week declared, "The Iron Lady has become Silver Dollar Margaret." In response, British Conservative MP Geoffrey Rippon said that the European Parliament's veto was nothing more than an attempt to avoid obscurity.



French harvesters in the Bordeaux region, undermining a complex compromise

For her part, Thatcher is considering blocking a previously ratified increase in sales tax contributions to the community until her nine partners take concrete steps to release the long-promised rebate and rein in spending. But foreign office officials hinted privately last week that they want to avoid escalating an already dangerous confrontation. EC officials are now hoping that when the European Parliament reconvenes in September, tempers will have cooled sufficiently for the warring community partners to be able to work out yet another compromise. —IAN MATHER *in London, with Peter Lewis in Brussels.*

THE UNITED STATES

Richard Nixon, 10 years later

As he walked down the grand staircase with his wife, Pat, the marine band standing off to one side played *Hail to the Chief* for the last time. In the East Room a tearful White House steff, witnesses to history, had assembled for The Boss's last address. Then he walked out through the shimmering heat to the helicopter on the South Lawn. It was 11 a.m. on Aug. 9. He turned once more to face the cameras, raising his arms in the familiar Nixonian salute, two fingers spread, absurdly, in a proclamation of victory. Ten years ago this week Richard Milhous Nixon wrote the final chapter to the agonizing saga of Watergate, the only chief executive in U.S. history forced to resign his presidency in disgrace.

Watergate: the word is like a long corridor of haunting echoes. In current usage it has become synonymous with rorruption in government. But a decade ago it presented the United States with what was arguably the most serious political and constitutional crisis in its history. And its reverberations continued to be felt for years after the president's plane had taken Nixon to exile and a period of penitence in San Clemente, Calif. From Watergate sprang a resurgent Congress, intent on curbing the imperial instincte of presidente. Watergate produced a plethora of new ethics-in-government laws, designed to restore the nation's faith in a badly scarred political process. Only last week two members of the House felt the sting of those measures. The House officially censured Idaho Republican George Hansen for failing to report his full assets on his personal disclosure forms. And Democratic vice-presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro came under scrutiny for what may have been a similar lapse—neglecting to file date connected to her interest in her husband John Zaccaro's real estate firm.

Nixon's resignation, formally announced on Aug. 8, 1974, in a prime-time address to the nation, was the culmination of a scandal that had begun more than two years earlier. On June 17, 1972, five men, who were later found to be connected to Nixon's re-election committee, were arrested during a break-in attempt at Democratic party headquarters in Washington's exclusive Watergate complex. The mastermind was former FBI agent G. Gordon Liddy, who had used White House offices and contacts in planning the operation. By the following spring a Senate investigation was under way and John Dean, the president's personal counsel, had begun to co-operate with [illegible] prosecutors. It was [illegible] the public 1,200 pages of edited White House tapes. It was not enough. By July, 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon should provide all transcripte requested by the new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski. At the same time, Congress was moving inexorably toward impeachment. What finally sealed his fate was a tape of a June 23, 1973, Oval Office conversation in which chief of staff Haldeman told Nixon the FBI investigation was "leading into some productive areas" and he recommended that the White House order deputy CIA director Vernon Walters to instruct FBI director L. Patrick Gray to "stey the hell out of this." Nixon's fatel response was, "You



Nixon: tha ravarbarations of scandal continusd long aftar tha Watargata affair

Oval Office. That bombshell sparked a bitter and protracted battle for the tepes. When Nixon denied Senate Watergate committee chairman Sam Ervin's request for the tapes, prosecutor Archibald Cox issued a subpoena. Nixon defied it, as he later defied district court Judge John Sirica's ordar to turn them over to the committee. Then, in October, 1973, Nixon fired Cox, and the House of Representatives began impeachment hearings.

Besieged, Nixon tried to bargain. He fired his key aides, John Ehrlichman and Bob Haldeman, both of whom were later indicted and jailed, and offered to call them in. "Play it tough." It was clear evidence that the White House intended to use the CIA to obstruct justice.

Pardoned by his successor, Gerald Ford, Nixon has gradually reasserted himself. He has written several highly praised books and raised funds for the Republicans. In interviews over the years he has called Watergate illegal, wrong and stupid. But he has never apologized. As he told one interviewer earlier this year: "What could exceed resigning the presidency of the United States? That said it all. And I don't intend to say any more."

—MICHAEL POSNER *in Washington.*



Herzog and wife, Aura: a solution to tha government crisis still seamad ramota

ISRAEL

Insurmountable hostilities

A pervasive air of crisis surrounded Israel's search last week for a solution to the stalemate that followed the July 23 general election. President Chaim Herzog asked Israel's caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Opposition Labor Leader Shimon Peres to form a national government. The two leaders spent four hours together but they were unable to reach agreement. Because public opinion was solidly in favor of a coalition linking Shamir's outgoing Likud government and Labor—the country's two main political groupings—neither man wished to accept responsibility for breaking off the talks. And neither was prepared to concede a political advantage to the other. In particular, they were divided over which should head a national unity administration. As a result, political sources said, Herzog will call on Peres this week to try to form a government.

Indeed, both Peres and Shamir continued to seek the support of the 13 small parties whose 35 seats could enable either Likud or Labor to acquire the 61 parliamentary votes necessary to hold a governing majority. But at week's end both parties were well short of that figure. Labor, with 44 seats, could count on the unequivocal support of the liberal Shinui Party (3) and the left-of-centre Citizens Rights Movement (3), giving it a total of 50 seats. Likud, which won 41, also had the support of the right-wing Tehiya Party (4) and the most hawkish of the religious parties, Morasha (2), for a total of 47 seats. As well, Likud seemed likely to add the four seats of the Guardians of the Torah (Shas) party, which was leaning toward Shamir.

That left the three main religious parties with a total of 12 seats in a strong bargaining position. Former Likud defence minister Ezer Weizman and his Yahad party, which holds three seats, also found themselves the objects of intensive lobbying by Shamir. But Weizman resisted all attempts to "bring Ezer home"—a slogan used by his supporters—although Shamir reportedly offered him any ministry he wanted. In supporting a national unity government, Weizman and his allies were supported by a broad spectrum of opinion, led by Herzog. The prevalent conviction among Israelis last week—and one supported by most economists—was that the country is now in a deep financial crisis. Figures for July support that analysis. Foreign reserves fell by an unprecedented $350 million to $2.6 billion.

Both Shamir and Peres clearly recognized that a national government would be the most effective instrument for dealing with the problems. But inhibiting the formation of a national unity administration was the long-standing hostility between the two main parties. Both Shamir and Peres faced the possibility of internal revolte if they agreed to work together. As a result, despite Israel's critical need for stability, a solution to the government crisis [illegible] week's discussions as before them.

—DAVID NORTH, *with David Bernstein in Jerusalem.*

HONG KONG

Breakthrough for the future

Both Britain and China described it as a breakthrough. After four days of intense negotiations in Peking last week, the two sides were on the verge of an agreement on the future of Hong Kong. Said Chinese Chairman Deng Xiaoping enthusiastically: "It was Gen. de Gaulle who brought an end to French colonialism. We have to say that Prime Minister [Margaret] Thatcher brought an end to British colonialism." Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who led the British negotiating team, said the agreement held "enormous potential." Under the terms, Britain's colonial presence on the South China coast would end in 1997 when its 99-year lease expires. In exchange for sovereignty, Howe said, Peking would designate Hong Kong as a "special administrative zone" and would maintain the territory's financial, legal and social systems for at least 50 years.

The Chinese have unilaterally set a September deadline for completing the details. Howe declared, "We have broken through on the main problems," but he cautioned that "substantial points remain to be settled." Since negotiations began in 1982, the British have tacitly recognized China's claim to Hong Kong. But there has been serious concern in the colony's business community and among many residents—representatives of whom Howe briefed last week—that a Communist administration would jeopardize its prosperity and its status as an important financial centre. As a result, both Peking, which is eager to maintain its own lucrative investments in Hong Kong, and London have carefully sought an agreement that would, in Howe's words, "gain the confidence of the Hong Kong people."

The immediate response from members of the colony's business community was optimistic. The local Hang Seng Index of share prices on the colony's stock exchanges rose dramatically, closing at 26.59 points higher than at mid-week. Some Hong Kong business leaders are skeptical of Peking's ability to guarantee the colony's continued prosperity. As a result, many have transferred billions of dollars to more secure areas overseas, including Canada. But for less affluent residents of the bustling territory there was a pervasive sense that their fate has been sealed. In a recent [illegible] public opinion poll of the colony's [illegible] ries, local residents ranked the future below crime and poor housing. —JARED MITCHELL, *with Wendy Lin in Peking.*

GOLD IN THE SUN

By Hal Quinn

The images persist long after the Olympic flame has moved on, and the images are often negative. Munich, 1972, and Black September, Montreal, 1976, and deep-in-the-red July, Moscow, 1980, and the gray Games which half the world declined to attend. But Los Angeles, 1984, may well be remembered in positive terms—as a golden August for the host city, the spectators, the worldwide television audience, and the 7,800 athletes taking part, including the biggest and best Canadian Olympic team ever assembled. Despite a politically motivated boycott by the Soviet Union, East Germany and 13 other nations, the XXIII Summer Olympiad was evolving, at the halfway point in its two-week schedule, into an organizational and athletic triumph, a case of California dreaming come true.

Throughout last week, the weather was near-perfect, the crowds were appreciative, the massive security forces were efficient but not oppressive, and many of the athletes' performances were breathtaking. World records tumbled and, in the absence of hundreds of star athletes from the Communist bloc, the powerful American team dominated the medal standings. But Los Angeles, 1984, was no less a triumphant occasion for the Canadians, a team that more than kept its pre-Games promise to stage a California Gold Rush of its own. Across Canada, diehard sports fans and the merely casually interested were following the Olympic exploits of a new group of celebrities, many of them with unfamiliar names—swimmers Alex Baumann, Victor Davis and Anne Ottenbrite, sharpshooter Linda Thom, cyclists Steve Bauer and Curtis Harnett, weight lifter Jacques Demers and the gold-medal-winning heavy eights rowing team. Silver medallists included rowers Daniele and Silken Laumann, the men's 4x100-m relay swim team, and the four without coxswain men's rowing team.

By Sunday night, the red-and-white-clad men and women from Canada had won an unprecedented six gold, eight silver and seven bronze medals. It was a bravura performance by the athletes of a country that, only eight years ago in Montreal, endured the humiliation of being the first host nation unable to win even one gold medal at its own Games. And it was a gratifying return on the comparatively modest $11.7 million—raised from individuals, corporations and governments—that the Canadian Olympic Association has pumped into amateur sports since 1981. But most of all, it was an emphatic and dramatic declaration by Canadian athletes that they can finally hold their own and even prevail in competition with the best in the world.

Greatest: Before the closing ceremonies on Saturday, it seemed certain that the strains of *O Canada* would be heard again in Los Angeles, and that the Canadian team would continue to collect medals—probably in boxing, and possibly in women's basketball and equestrian events. Certainly, the *Star Spangled Banner* would be heard more frequently, as the Games' most glamorous events—the track-and-field program—began in earnest. U.S. superstar Carl Lewis, who won the 100-m sprint Saturday night, was expected to win three more gold medals and reinforce his reputation as perhaps the world's greatest athlete. By Sunday night, the Americans had already swept to 43 golds, 35 silvers and 14 bronzes. And the Chinese team, which showed surprising strength, particularly in weight lifting, had amassed a total of 13 golds, six silvers and five bronzes. For Canadians, among last week's most memorable moments were the record-smashing efforts by super-swimmers Baumann, 20, of Sudbury, Ont., and Davis, 20, of Guelph, Ont. Baumann, who carried the Canadian flag at the head of the 438-member team as it marched into the Coliseum for the spectacular Hollywood-style opening ceremonies on July 28, broke his own world mark in the 400-m medley on the way to a gold medal last Monday. Then, he repeated the feat in the 200-m medley on Saturday night. And Davis, a highly emotional and self-confident performer, slashed an astonishing 1.24 seconds from *his* world standard in winning the 200-m breaststroke on Thursday night after an earlier—and heartbreaking—second-place finish in the 100-m version of his specialty. Said Davis, after his gold-medal swim: "I'm not finished with the record yet. I have a goal to set it away so that no one can touch it for a few years."



PAUL SUTTON/DUOMO

Canadians had other new heroes to applaud, as well. One was triple-medal-winning swimmer Ottenbrite, a courageous, if accident-prone 18-year-old from Whitby, Ont., who refused to abandon her Olympic dream after she dislocated her right knee on May 20, when she lost her balance while asking a friend's opinion about a pair of shoes. It was not her first misadventure. Ottenbrite once walked into and broke a plate-glass window in Australia in 1982 and, after her arrival in Los Angeles, she suffered mild whiplash in a traffic accident—as well as a strained thigh muscle, the unlikely result of over-vigorous efforts on a videogame. Said Ottenbrite, sheepishly: "Videogames are not considered hazardous. But I went for a move and something gave in my leg. Why me?"

Triumph: But her luck in the swimming pool was considerably better. Less than 45 minutes after Baumann's first gold-medal triumph last Monday, *O Canada* boomed out a second time through the warm late-afternoon air on the University of Southern California campus. Ottenbrite—whose father, Joseph, owner of a haberdashery in Whitby, claims that he taught her to swim when she was three by tossing her into the family's backyard pool—outpaced Japan's Hiroko Nagasaki to win the women's 200-m breaststroke. It was the first swimming gold medal won by a Canadian woman since the modern Summer Games began in Athens in 1896, and Ottenbrite gave at least partial credit to Baumann's preceding effort. "It really helped a lot," she said, adding that, although she slowed down on the final lap after swimming at a world-record pace during the first 150 m, her injured leg was not a factor. Said Ottenbrite: "It didn't hurt at all." Evidently not. Three nights later, she won a silver medal in the 100-m breaststroke, coming from sixth place to second behind Holland's Petra Van Staveren in a thrilling finish.



ERIKS/DUOMO

Pistol-packin': Outside the swimming pool, a 41-year-old gourmet cook and mother of two from Ottawa, Linda Thom, won Canada's first gold medal of the Games. She placed first in pistol-shooting, defeating American Ruby Fox in a tie-breaking shootout. The quietly confident Thom, immediately nicknamed the "pistol-packin' mama" by newspaper headline writers, summoned her husband, Donald, and children, Samantha, 8, and Murray, 6, to Los Angeles when she learned on the opening day that medals would be presented immediately after they were decided, rather than a day later. Her family arrived just in time to see her win the gold. Said Thom, who gave up shooting for eight years, only to resume training two years ago: "It was the experience of a lifetime. When they played the national anthem I sang along quietly and I swallowed down a couple of lumps. I savored every second of it."

At least part of the glow contributing to the City of Angels' golden August emanated from the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC), which is led by California entrepreneur Peter Ueberroth, 46. Ueberroth, who will replace Bowie Kuhn as the commis-



Ottenbrita (opposite); Baumann (below), the great Olympic card trick: 90,000 fans create 140 flags as the Games open



Baumann leads the Canadian team (above); Thom with husband, Donald (left), Murray, 6, and Samantha, 8, winners

sioner of major league baseball on Oct. 1, and his LAOOC colleagues were clearly relieved when their worst fears—relating to terrorism, traffic congestion, the area's chronic smog problem and ticket sales—failed to materialize. Indeed, the Games got off to a glorious, almost trouble-free beginning. Even the most optimistic members of the LAOOC were concerned over the effects of the 15-nation boycott that Moscow initiated May 7, claiming that inadequate security arrangements would place its athletes and officials in jeopardy. Still, although many of the first weeks' medals undoubtedly would have gone to Soviet and East German athletes, the world records were a welcome compensation.

Terrorists: After the first week, fear that terrorists might attack the Games—a major concern ever since the so-called Black September terrorist group attacked Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972 at the cost of 11 Israeli lives—began to subside, although the security screen mounted in Los Angeles remained on full, if unobtrusive, alert. There were only isolated incidents. One of them was the refusal by U.S. immigration authorities at Toronto international airport to admit Sahak Kalanjian, an Armenian attempting to travel to Los Angeles on falsified papers. Then, the Turkish Olympic team promptly withdrew two cyclists from the 190-km road race because of earlier threats from dissident Armenian activists. Another, at first, seemed potentially more serious. The Los Angeles Police Department used helicopters and a fleet of squad cars to apprehend a suspect after an official Olympics bus driver transporting nine French, Italian and Japanese equestrians radioed his suspicion that his bus was being followed. The police arrested Steve Blackwell, 38, a former jewelry store employee, and confiscated five "low-grade explosive devices, a martial-arts baton and three martial-arts weapons." The police detained Blackwell, who claimed that he was only doing his "patriotic duty" in protecting the athletes. Said Blackwell's mother, Helen: "My son is suffering from terminal stupidity."



Advance publicity about traffic congestion and attendant chaos persuaded thousands of people to leave the city and convinced untold thousands more tourists and business people not to arrive. One result: air pollution stayed at tolerable levels. Rush-hour traffic on the Santa Monica Freeway normally crawls at 20 km/h. But last week it moved swiftly. More than 8,000 hotel rooms were vacant, and local innkeepers offered taxi drivers $10 for each fare they could bring to their establishment. Disneyland was having its worst summer ever with business down 25 per cent, airline traffic was off 35 per cent, taxis were lined up at their stands, and restaurants were closing early. But total ticket sales for the Olympic events, staged in the 4,500-square-mile area, had reached $120 million by Friday. LAOOC officials were clearly pleased, and they attributed the heavy demand for tickets to the local fervor sparked by the spectacular opening ceremonies. Californians bought at least 75 per cent of the tickets, and most of them took buses to the Games sites. Still, police arrested 35 scalpers last week, including the wife of Steve Wozniak, the wealthy cofounder of Apple Computers Inc. Police said Wozniak, eight months pregnant, was auctioning seats to the final women's team gynamstics event and that they confiscated $11,000 worth of Games tickets from her. The Apple company is one of the 50 corporate sponsors who paid a total of $120 million to the LAOOC to help finance the Games and promote their products.

Albatross: The Olympic pool was built by another corporate sponsor, McDonald's Corp., but last week it belonged mostly to the U.S. swim team—despite the stellar performances by Baumann, Davis, Ottenbrite and West Germany's Michael Gross, nicknamed the Albatross because of his seven-foot, 4 5/8-inch armspan and who set world records in winning his first two gold medals. Out of a possible 19 gold medals during the first four days, the Americans, benefiting from the absence of the powerful East German swimmers, won 11, setting four world and seven Olympic records. Gross, after setting world records in the 200-m freestyle and the 100-m butterfly, dramatically declared that he would not swim in the 400-m freestyle in which he would have been favored because, he said, "I would not want to win the gold medal in the 400, knowing that [world record holder Vladimir] Salnikov is sitting at home in the Soviet Union."

The U.S. team, with 615 members, turned in a number of unexpectedly strong performances, most notably in gymnastics. In the biggest upset of the week, the U.S. men's gymnastic team won the gold medal. No American gymnastics team had ever won an international competition, and the U.S. men had not won an Olympic team gymnastic medal of any color in 52 years. But last week's gold was not tainted by the boycott, because it came at the expense of the world-champion Chinese team. The only questionable aspect of the historic result was the total U.S. team score—an Olympic record 591.40. That was .60 of a point better than the Chinese at Los Angeles and, more telling, it was almost two points over the previous Olympic record set by the Soviets in Moscow at the 1980 Games.

But the scoring of gymnastics, for both men and women, has been skewed since Romania's Nadia Comaneci scored the first perfect 10 at Montreal in 1976. In the men's team competition last week, no fewer than 10 perfect scores were awarded. Among women gymnasts, several performers—including American Mary Lou Retton and Romania's Ecaterina Szabo—scored perfection. Retton's coach, Bela Karolyi, who trained Comaneci before defecting to the United States in 1981, expressed concern last week that gymnastic perfection is now almost commonplace and that spectators boo when judges award a score of 9.95. Said Karolyi: "When Nadia received her 10, she was so much better than anyone else that it was an



Davis, after a heart-breaking loss, a record-smashing performance in the pool



PHOTOS BY STEVE SUTTON/ONYX

China's Tong Fei (left); Romania's Szabo: trying to fill the void left by the Soviet-led 15-nation boycott

COVER

accurate assessment. Now, the 10s do not represent anything."

The standards for gymnastic scoring are revised every four years. At the January meeting of the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG), perfection will be redefined, and it is likely that the FIG will go to a four-digit scoring system, allowing judges with memories of Comaneci to award a 9.999. Still, at least one gymnast—Japan's 27-year-old Koji Gushiken, who won the individual men's gold last week—would have probably scored the maximum under almost any system. Some of the Chinese gymnasts, including Li Ning and Tong Fei, also scored 10s.

The Chinese brought a strong team to Los Angeles. Four of their weight lifters won golds last week, taking full advantage of the absence of competition from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany. Chinese weight lifters also captured two silvers—a remarkable performance by a nation that had never won a lifting medal before. The Chinese, as well as the Romanians, seemed to revel in the absence of the other Communist countries, and certainly the U.S. fans tried to make them welcome. Aside from the U.S. team itself, the Chinese and Romanians draw the loudest cheers at the opening ceremonies.

Hours before the ceremonies and miles from the Coliseum, young Hispanic children darted into traffic, imploring drivers to park on their parents' front lawns for a $25 fee. Within sight of the Coliseum, lots offering "Safe, Lock-Up" parking for $100 were mainly vacant. Street vendors hawked everything from flags and five-lens "Olympic" sunglasses to $19.95 video cassettes of Los Angeles featuring a one-minute clip of the purchaser—with a graffiti-scarred wall and a chain-link fence as a backdrop. But few of the 92,655 people who made it to their seats for the colorful opening ceremonies complained. The athletes waited in national groups outside the stadium for up to three hours while the ostentatious opening unfolded.

Card trick: Altogether, almost 9,000 took part in the show, a tribute to the beautiful side of America. It featured, among other segments, salutes to the American pioneers who settled the west, to the American space program, and to American composer George Gershwin, whose *Rhapsody in Blue* was played by no fewer than 84 pianists sitting at grand pianos. There was a 750-piece marching band which included 40 drummers. And Los Angeles's Etta James led a choir in a gospel number. But the undoubted highlight was what must have been history's greatest card trick. Exactly on cue, virtually the entire crowd raised colored cards left under each seat and the flags of the 140 participating nations appeared by computer-programmed magic.

The show continued with the release of 1,262 helium balloons—two of which struck power lines and briefly knocked out electricity in parts of Los Angeles—a performance by a 1,000-voice choir, fireworks and surreal skywriting which spelled out "Welcome USA" and traced the Olympic rings high above the Coliseum just as 1960 decathlon gold medallist Rafer Johnson lit the Olympic flame. The show was at once spellbinding, mind-numbing, sublime and ridiculous. It was in the grand tradition of such U.S. showmen as Flo Ziegfeld and P.T. Barnum. It was also Hollywood, produced by veteran film-maker David Wolper. And it was so overdone that it worked. The athletes were supposed to leave the field after the fireworks finale, instead, they stayed to dance and sing and mingle. The opening ceremonies became a celebration. Said U.S. high jumper Dwight Stone, "It was such a great feeling that I didn't want to leave." Then the following day the athletes took over the Olympics, and the Games began.

For Canadians, and the Canadian team, it was perhaps fitting that Alex Baumann carried the flag into the opening ceremonies. Until his world-record performance on Monday, no Canadian

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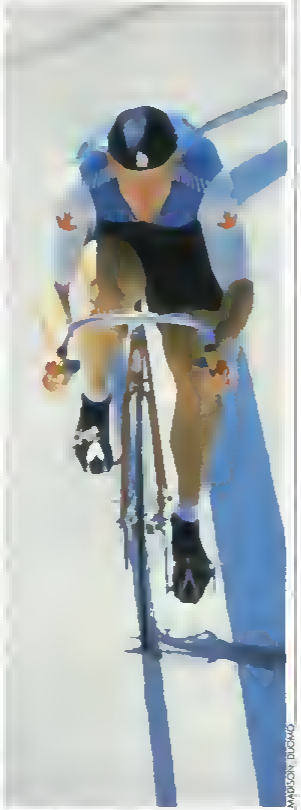
had won an Olympic swimming gold since George Hodgson of Montreal won a pair at the 1912 Games in Stockholm. But Baumann, who was born 20 years ago in Prague, is perhaps the best all-round swimmer alive, and he clearly merited the honor. Baumann—a diamond earring sparkling, a red Maple Leaf and his Czech nickname "Sase" tattooed on his chest—swims the individual medley, which incorporates the butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle, with superb skill.

His brilliant performance at Los Angeles came in his first true international test. Baumann would not have been seriously challenged by any boycotting swimmers in Los Angeles but he could not meet the East Germans and Soviets at the 1980 Games in Moscow because Canada joined the U.S.-led boycott that year. Then he missed the world championships in Ecuador in 1980 because of a recurring shoulder injury. And he passed up the 1983 championships because of the death of his father, Bedrich. Indeed, Alex and his family had already been touched by personal tragedy when his older brother Roman, 24, committed suicide in April, 1980.

Embraced: At the crowning moment of his first Olympic gold medal, Baumann immediately sought out his mother, Vera, in the crowd. They embraced and Baumann gave his mother, who was a world-class swimmer in the 1940s, the bouquet of flowers presented to each Games medallist. Said Baumann later: "I could not have done this without the support of my parents. I have been working so hard for 10 years now. It really is like a dream come true. I kind of had to pinch myself to see if it was true." The truth was recorded on the clock at the west end of the pool: a new world record of 4 minutes, 17.41 seconds, eclipsing the world mark of 4:17.53 minutes. While his teammates spelled out his name in a victory chant, Baumann followed the Canadian swim team's habit and tossed Maple Leaf-emblazoned Frisbees into the crowd.

Davis, too, followed a difficult road to reach the Olympics. At one time he considered a boxing career because his father, Mel, coached three boxers who made it to the 1948 Games in London. Instead, Victor retained a fighter's grit. He fought off a bad case of mononucleosis last year and a severe sciatic nerve condition this spring to break his own 200-m record at the Canadian Olympic trials in Etobicoke in June. In his first race last week, against the clock and U.S. breaststroke star Steve Lundquist, Davis battled all the way, beating his own record, but still losing. Davis became only the second person in history to swim the 100-m breaststroke in under one minute and two seconds, but he punched the water hard in frustration. Three nights later he stabbed his fist into the air in a triumphant gesture. Davis had won a gold, and smashed a world record in the process.

Davis missed one gold medal by a blink of an eye, and Canadian cyclist Steve Bauer of Fenwick, Ont., lost his only chance for a gold by the length of a bicycle—after six hours and 190 km of road racing. In the enervating Southern California heat, the 24-year-old Bauer duelled American Alexi Grewal. The pair had broken away from the pack, followed in vain by two Norwegians. Grewal caught Bauer mere feet from the finish line, using the slipstreaming method to stay close and conserve energy before the final furious sprint. It was a hard defeat after a thrilling—and gruelling—contest. Grewal's victory was at least controversial, if only because he had been suspended from the U.S. Olympic team on July 18 for 30 days after a urine test showed traces of the banned stimulant ephedrine. Grewal appealed on the basis that the tests were inconclusive and was reinstated the week before the Games began. Even though some of Canada's individual athletes were meeting and even exceeding their own expectations, the Los Angeles Games were an early disappointment for most of Canada's teams. The country's volleyball, basketball, field hockey, baseball and soccer teams won only four and tied one of their first 16 matches last week, eliminating most of their medal hopes. The men's basketball and women's field hockey teams were both expected to win medals, but they both got away to a rough start—the men losing 83-82 to Spain and the women losing 4-1 to a U.S. team they were expected to handle with ease. At week's end they still retained a chance of a medal, but the chances were slim.



MADISON DUGAN

Harms It: ns w and unfamiliar heroes

This week, as the Games are taken over by the track-and-field stars, many of the gold medals at stake will have a monetary value many times greater than that of their weight in the precious metal. For some, the XXIII Olympiad will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars. U.S. distance runner Mary Decker, for one, makes $500,000 a year for appearances and endorsements; U.S. hurdler Edwin Moses earns $400,000; superstar Carl Lewis collects $1 million, and South African-born distance runner Zola Budd, now a British citizen and expected to challenge Decker in the 300-m run, received a reported $30,000 from the *Daily Mail* in London for her exclusive story. If those funds are deposited in trust and "living expenses" only are withdrawn, the athletes retain their "amateur" status. That is a practice that former treasury secretary William Simon, president of the U.S. Olympic Association, describes as a sham. Added Simon: "We must do away with the hypocrisy."

Medals: For his part, Lewis disagrees—and so does Lewis's agent, Joe Douglas, a track coach from Santa Monica, Calif. Declared Douglas: "We hope that Carl will be worth what [rock superstar] Michael Jackson is after the Olympics." Lewis may not need the incentive to perform well this week. His pride, and love of competition, may well drive him to four gold medals. Certainly those more traditional motivators were sufficient last week for Baumann, Davis, Ottenbrite, Thom and Caneda's other Olympic heroes—including the ones who drove themselves as hard and as long as they could, knowing medals and fame were beyond their reach but not beyond their dreams.

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Taking a government to court

By Ann Shortell

It was a carefully orchestrated confrontation As Robert Elgie, Ontario's minister of consumer and commercial relations, casually sipped coffee before addressing an international gathering of securities regulators in Toronto last week, an elderly man slowly approached him Elgie, a neurosurgeon turned politician, shook hands with the vaguely familiar senior citizen Then 75-year-old Roger Chittenden served the minister with a Supreme Court of Ontario writ, naming Elgie, Attorney General Roy McMurtry and provincial loan and trust company registrar Murray Thompson as defendants in a suit launched by 500 owners of preferred shares in Crown Trust Co of Toronto Its intent to recover nearly $24 million in damages caused by what the investors allege was the government's "unlawful" seizure of Crown Trust in January, 1983

The encounter between the unwitting Elgie and Chittenden, who had previously met at a government hearing on the affair, was recorded by a clutch of reporters invitad by the shareholders Elgie managed to conceal his surprise more effectively than many of the shareholders had expected Said 50-year-old Toronto homemaker Renee Bozowsky, owner of 400 preferred shares and a member of the six-person investors' committee that arranged the event "We hoped that it would rattle him slightly, but I don't think Dr Elgie can be rattled." In fact, Elgie's composure was understandable he knew he was protected from any personal financial liability arising from the suit On July 12, the Ontario cabinet passed an order-in-council—a strengthened version of an earlier order—that indemnified Elgie, his deputy minister, Donald Crosbie, and registrar Thompson from any personal liability from lawsuits in the trust companies affair



Chittenden (left), Bozowsky, Burri Crown Trust shareholders are claiming damages of $24 million

Still, last week's events brought to public attention the anger of the shareholders, who after 18 months of negotiations with government officials have been unable to obtain compensation for the shares that became worthless when Crown and two other firms—Seaway Trust of Port Colborne, Ont., and Greymac Trust of Toronto—were seized by the government All three firms had advanced third mortgages totalling $152 million to help finance the Great Apartment Affair of November, 1982, when nearly 11,000 Toronto apartment units owned by Cadillac Fairview Corp were sold for $270 million to a Toronto financier, Leonard Rosenberg Rosenberg resold them for $312 million to Elmvale, Ont , entreprsneur William Player, who in turn made a quick sale of the property to still unknown owners for $500 million The government claimed that the seizure was necessary because the mortgages exceeded 75 per cent of the true value of the properties, violating Ontario regulations, and, as a result, depositors' money was at risk

In their lawsuit the investors claim that the government was negligent in its supervision of the company before the seizure and that the takeover was contrary to the search and seizure sections of the federal Charter They now own shares in a corporate shell In February, 1983, the government sold Crown's fixed assets —buildings and furniture—to Central Trust of Halifax Last November, Crown Trust's agency and estate business was also transferred to Central Crown was left with $130 million worth of mortgages which the government said were of doubtful value

According to Wallis King, a Toronto investment counsellor acting as unpaid tactician for the shareholders, the investors had hoped that Ontario would trade some of Crown's assets for their shares But in May, he said, he discovered that the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp (CDIC) had control of Crown's assets A federal Crown corporation that insures depositors' funds, the CDIC had paid Crown depositors $300 million by the end of 1983 and wants to recover some of those paymants by selling off the assets

Crosbie insisted last week that the government was not ignoring the preferred shareholders' dilemma. Said the deputy minister: "Any business solution has to be one that recognizes the legitimate interests of all the people involved." But such reassurances did not satisfy Eric Burri, a semi-retired Toronto businessman with an $11,000 investment, who complained: "What really brought us to the point of boiling anger is that we have realized that we have been led around by the nose"



Buchanan's bubbling optimism



By Peter C. Newman

John Buchanan, the perpetual campaigner who occupies the Nova Scotia premier's office, will later this month flick a switch that puts on stream North America's first tidal-power plant at Annapolis Royal, on the Bay of Fundy. The $50-million project is important news not because of the relatively modest 20 megawatts of electricity it will supply but because its technology leads the world. If it proves cost-effective, its Straflo turbine could be the first of 140 such installations at three Fundy sites, costing an eventual $8 billion.

For most Canadians who live outside the Atlantic provinces it's a little difficult to equate Nova Scotia with economic and technological breakthroughs —yet both are happening.

"Every Canada-wide economic indicator in the past few months has been confirming that the Nova Scotia economy is moving in a positive direction," Buchanan told me during a recent interview. "We lead the nation in the number of new homes built in the province last year on a per capita basis, and for the first time in 25 years more people moved into Nova Scotia during the past 12 months than left it. Building permits are up 16 per cent."

Our conversation happened to coincide with the publication of a report by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, whose chief economist, Elizabeth Beale, contends that the Maritimes are destined to remain permanently underdeveloped and that governments should encourage people to move out. Such dire predictions are dismissed by Buchanan as being "more theoretical than anything." He prefers a recent Royal Bank study which confirms his optimism by singling out Nova Scotia as having the most favorable growth pattern of any province. (The forecast is for a 4.9-per-cent increase in real domestic product for 1984.)

Any such favorable trends have yet to alleviate local unemployment (running at 11.3 per cent), but the heavily subsidized Sydney steel plant reduced its losses by $3.5 million last year, and coal mining is being placed on a more economical basis with the province planning to generate nearly three-quarters of its electricity from coal.

But whether or not Nova Scotia prospers will be determined far out at sea off Sable Island, where exploration rigs of the major oil companies have been drilling for the past four years. Recent results of the main discovery by Mobil in the so-called Venture field did not prove up the estimated 2.5 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves required to make the field viable. Test wells are now being drilled to determine whether the 1988-1989 target set for bringing up the gas to market can be met. Shell meanwhile made significant strikes at Alma and Glenelg, 30 miles southwest of Sable. Seven rigs are currently drilling off Nova Scotia, with the possibility of new fields off Cape Breton and Shelburne also being explored.

The gas will eventually flow through an undersea pipeline, probably to Country Harbour near the Strait of Canso, for piping into the northeastern United States. The Canadian portion of the project will probably be built by TransCanada PipeLines with NOVA of Calgary as a partner. The size of the American market potential isn't clear, but Buchanan points out that natural gas supplies 26 per cent of all energy uses in the United States but only nine per cent in the northeastern states and that New York City alone could be good for four million conversions. "I keep asking myself why they should buy natural gas from us when there are such great reserves in Alberta," he says, ready with a well-rehearsed answer. "It's because the distance from Calgary to Boston is 4,500 km, but it's only 1,200 km from Boston to Sable Island. So on the cost of transmission we're way ahead."



Buchanan: with a well rehearsed answer

For Nova Scotia, and Halifax in particular, the offshore drilling has already produced some favorable side effects, with two new industrial parks under construction and two dozen offshore-related industries now operating in the Burnside area, near Dartmouth. The Canadian Offshore Resources Exposition planned for Halifax in October expects 15,000 visitors, and its display space is sold out.

Buchanan forecasts that even the first Mobil strike could eventually bring revenues of $4 billion into the provincial treasury. "But," he says, "we're not going out of our way to spend it in advance. We're reducing our budgetary deficit, which is already the fifth-lowest in the country, and are just going to put ourselves in neutral until the day when it all happens."

The deficit (which Buchanan's critics claim is the fifth-highest in the land) is now running at about $160 million, but if the natural gas bonanza materializes, the premier can visualize a time when his province will, for the first time, be on the contributing end of equalization payments.

Whether or not that ever happens, there is no doubt that Halifax is evolving into an impressive regional financial centre. Half a billion dollars' worth of construction is currently under way in the Dartmouth-Halifax area, including two large office complexes being erected by local developer John W. Lindsay.

If there ever was a race between Halifax and St. John's about which provincial capital would gain the most in spin-offs from the offshore activity, the Nova Scotia city has won by default.

In contrast to Brian Peckford of Newfoundland, Buchanan has negotiated a favorable energy agreement with Ottawa so that he can now boast: "It's better to co-operate and progress than to procrastinate and be confrontationalist and get nowhere. If we had taken the position that we wouldn't sign the offshore agreement because it wasn't everything we wanted, the rigs wouldn't be out there now, and we wouldn't have had the thousands of jobs they've generated."

At a time when most of the economy is hurting, Nova Scotia is more than holding its own. These days, that's tantamount to a miracle.



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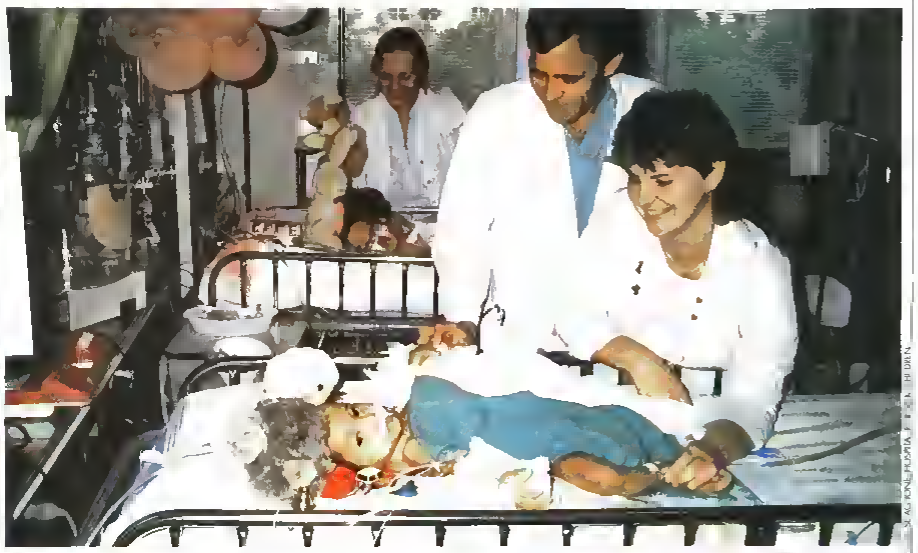
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Dr. Geoffrey Berker and nurse Johanne Carbonneau with Lin and (background) nurse Maura Ferrie with Win, delicate

MEDICINE

A new chance at life for siamese twins

By Patricia Hluchy

The dramatic moment came at 8:15 p.m. After 12 hours of complex surgery, doctors at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children finally separated Lin and Win Htut, 2½-year-old siamese twins from Burma. There was a brief moment of excitement in the operating room when the medical team severed the shared pelvis and three doctors gingerly lifted Lin from the operating table he shared with Win and carried him to another nearby. But the team of surgeons, anesthetists, nurses and resident doctors went straight back to work on the large openings that the separation had left in each child, a delicate procedure that took another 5½ hours of surgery. A week after the marathon operation doctors were optimistic about the twins' recovery. Declared Dr. Robert Filler, surgeon-in-chief at the hospital and head of the specially recruited team. "It is extremely satisfying to be able to take two lives which have been really hampered by a physical condition and give them a chance to be really close to normal."

Had they remained joined, the Htut (pronounced "toot," to rhyme with foot) twins may have lived for many years, because all of their vital organs were healthy. But with just two well-formed legs between them, they would never have walked. Indeed, their existence was a kind of "see-saw," Filler said, in which one twin had to lie down when the other one simply wanted to sit up. Lin and Win were born with a condition known as omphalo-ischiopagus. Their bodies converged at the abdomen and pelvis in a Y-shaped configuration. In addition to the pelvis, they shared part of the small and large intestines, a vestigial third leg, one penis and the abdominal wall. As well, the twins' livers and urinary tracts were fused.

A 43-member team of surgeons, nurses and anesthetists took 17½ hours to separate the young twins

The separation surgery left each twin with a complete intestinal and urinary tract and a functioning leg. Once they recover from their surgery, specialists will fit each with an artificial leg at the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, and begin to teach them to walk. The process will keep them away from home for at least three months and possibly longer, but doctors were confident that they faced a brighter future. Their quality of life, said Filler, "will certainly be better than that of children who have to live in a wheelchair all their lives. They have excellent brains, so they will be able to think and be perfectly good people."

The twins were genetically male, but the doctors had to decide which one would retain a complete set of genitals. Nang Yin, a Burmese nurse who accompanied the twins to Canada, advised them that, in terms of Burmese sex roles, the relatively passive Win was the more feminine of the twins, while the more aggressive and active Lin was more masculine, an observation with which the family agreed. As a result, Lin kept the penis, and the surgeons constructed a vagina for Win, who will now be raised as a female. But since she lacks female reproductive organs, she will be infertile.

The Htut twins' chance to lead near-normal lives arose when Dr. Alan Conn, a consultant in the intensive care unit of the Hospital for Sick Children, made a lecture tour of Southeast Asia in April,

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1983. Conn encountered Lin and Win during a visit to the Rangoon Children's Hospital, a gift from the Canadian government to Burma in 1979. The twins, who were born in Mandalay, about 550 km north of Rangoon, had lived in the hospital since they were six days old. Conn suggested that they travel to Toronto for separation surgery, but Burmese doctors wanted to perform the operation themselves. Then, after Conn returned to Canada, the Burmese realized that they did not have adequate facilities. They wrote to Conn to ask about the possibility of sending the twins to the Hospital for Sick Children, where doctors had already performed two separations of siamese twins.

But the Burmese could not afford to send the twins to Canada and pay for their expenses. Conn, in turn, did not want to exhaust a Toronto fund that helps to pay for medical treatment for foreign children. Instead, he persuaded the Canadian International Development Agency to donate the needed medical financing. KLM Royal Dutch Airlines provided free transportation for the twins and two guardians. Finally, Conn and nurse Shirley Avery from the Hospital for Sick Children flew to Bangkok last month to escort Lin and Win to Toronto. The twins' mother and their father, Nyi, an engineer with the Burma Railways Corp. in Saggaing, near Mandalay, elected to choose Yin, who had trained at the Hospital for Sick Children for six months in 1964, and Dr. Wai Lwin, a Burmese general practitioner and the twins' uncle, to accompany them.

Siamese or conjoined twins are born when the normal twinning process for identical twins mysteriously goes awry. The fertilized ovum separates only partially or separates and rejoins, whereas with identical twins the two halves of the ovum remain separate. Most siamese twins are stillborn or die shortly after birth, but roughly 100 pairs who have survived have undergone separation operations over the past 30 years. The most famous exceptions were Chang and Eng Bunker, for whom U.S. circus entrepreneur P.T. Barnum coined the term "siamese twins" because the brothers were born, in 1811, in Siam (now Thailand). Joined in a four-inch-long band of tissue at the lower part of the breastbone and never separated, the brothers earned their living as circus freaks. Eventually, they married two sisters and fathered a total of 22 children. Chang was a heavy drinker who died in 1874 at the age of 63 in the United States. His brother died only hours later.

For the Htut twins' separation, Filler assembled a 43-member team, including two general surgeons, two orthopedic surgeons, two plastic surgeons, two urologists, five anesthetists, 16 resident surgeons in different specialties and 14 nurses—many of whom were unpaid. For three key members of the team, it was the third separation operation. Filler had participated in successful separations in the United States in 1970 and 1976. Dr. Geoffrey Barker, head of the hospital's intensive care unit, took part in two separations in his native Australia. And Dr. Barry Shandling, a South African-born surgeon and former associate of heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christiaan Barnard, was involved in the two earlier separations of siamese twins at the Hospital for Sick Children. One twin died shortly after the 1966 operation, but in 1971 doctors performed the first successful separation of siamese twins in Canada. The two girls, Kristen and Heather, whose last name has never been made public, are now healthy teenagers living in Eastern Canada.

The elaborate preparations for the Htut separation involved three rehearsals, including one in which the team used dolls to practise moving the babies once they were separated. As a result, the surgeons determined that they could do the job on an ordinary operating table, with a crosspiece added at one end to support the babies' heads. The planning paid off. Said Filler: "It was absolutely one of the most amazing things I have ever seen. Everybody was there on cue."

Before surgery, doctors connected the twins to various monitors and intrave-



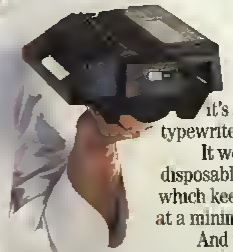
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Htut twins before their separation: joined at the abdomen and pelvis in a Y configuration, with several fused organs

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closure. Then they separated their fused livers. Next, they partially separated the large intestine shared by the children. Urologists then divided the twins' urinary tracts in what Filler called a "very delicate" procedure. At that point, surgeons constructed Win's vagina from part of her colon. Finally, orthopedic surgeons separated the bony pelvis, muscle and skin.

Doctors then faced the task of repairing the five- by 12-inch openings left by the seperation. The useless vestigial third leg provided enough tissue to close Lin's abdominal wall. But surgeons hed to use silicone rubber, fortified by synthetic meshing, to provide an artificial covering for Win. In the next four to six weeks doctors will operate on Win every few days to tighten the artificial skin and stretch her own skin over the cavity. Eventually, her own tissue will cover the area completely.

There were no serious problems during surgery, but the twins—both blood group O positive—lost an enormous amount of blood. Win needed 10 transfusions and Lin six. Win later experienced internal bleeding, which required another operation the day after the separation began. The doctors were still worried about the possibility of infection affecting both twins, especially Win. They were not sure what to expect when the twins realized that they were no longer a physical unit. Said Filler: "No one can help us with that. It is an unknown, uncharted field. I suspect it will not matter, to tell you the truth."

Of more concern was how Win would adjust to her new gender. Dr. Susan Bradley, a psychiatrist at the Hospital for Sick Children and at the Child and Adolescent Gender Identity Clinic in Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, told *Maclean's* that, normally, children have a well-defined sense of their gender by the age of 2½. But that sense may not be as strong in Lin and Win, she said, because they have lived a relatively isolated existence in a hospital. Said Bradley: "Given the unusual rearing circumstances, it may be that there has not been a real consolidation of gender identity, and we can then successfully switch Win over to a more female identity."

Inevitably, there will be other adjustment problems as well. By the time Lin and Win leave Canada, they may be walking for the first time, perhaps speaking as much English as Burmese, and experiencing the world in an entirely new way. Once home, they will live for the first time with their parents in Saggaing, far from Rangoon and the hospital that used to be home. Doctors at the Hospital for Sick Children have done more than separate the twins. They have introduced them to a new world, filled with many new joys—and some unfamiliar new pains.

An extraordinary surgeon

When Robert Filler graduated from the Washington University School of Medicine in 1956 he faced a common dilemma: what specialty to pursue. Intrigued by almost every branch of medicine, he finally followed his parents' advice. Said Filler: "My family told me, 'Surgeons have a better life. They receive more glory. They are at the top of the medical ladder.' So I applied for surgery." For 53-year-old Filler, those early promises have come true. As surgeon-in-chief at Toronto's famed Hospital for Sick Children since 1977, he has reached the pinnacle of his profession. And his role as the architect of the operation to separate siamese twins Lin and Win Htut capped a series of triumphs that have brought him worldwide acclaim within his profession. Typically, after the Htut operation, Dr. Charles Hollenberg, vice-provost of health sciences at the University of Toronto, said of Filler: "He is one of the handful of outstanding pediatric surgeons in the world."



Filler: a five-mile jog to relax

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., the son of a textile manufacturer, Filler grew up with the sole ambition of becoming a doctor. In 1965 the military draft interrupted his stint as a research surgeon at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington. He spent a year as an army surgeon in Vietnam where in his free time he worked in missionary and provincial hospitals, a leper colony and with a program to repair harelips and cleft palates. Back in the United States he became chief of clinical surgery at the prestigious Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston and an associate professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School. Since 1977 he has been a professor of surgery at the University of Toronto. Among his major accomplishments, he has pioneered lifesaving techniques for intravenous feeding and corrective surgery for children born with airway obstructions.

Filler works 12-hour days and spends holidays teaching and speaking at the invitations of hospitals around the world. Reflecting on the successful Htut operation, he remarked: "I get the most pleasure out of doing the most complex things. There is something new every day. I never have a second to get bored or burned out." He stays trim and vigorous by working out and playing tennis. The morning after he finished the gruelling 17½-hour operation on the twins, he jogged five miles, then returned to repair a bleeding blood vessel in Win's new artificial abdominal wall. Friends describe him as relaxed, outgoing and devoted to his wife, June, and three sons, aged 20 to 24.

But the publicity surrounding the twins' seperation operation was not entirely welcome. Confided Filler: "I worry that my colleagues think I am geandstanding. The medical profession is funny about that." Still, some members of the hospital staff quietly thanked him for helping to boost morale. Since 1981, when inquiries were made public, the institution has been under a cloud of negative publicity over the unsolved deaths of 43 babies which are still under investigation by an Ontario judicial inquiry. But Filler's attachment to the hospital runs deep, despite his U.S. citizenship. In 1981 he received an offer to return to the Boston Children's Hospital as its surgeon-in-chief. "It would have meant more money and more prestige in U.S. terms," Filler admitted. But he turned it down. "I don't want to sound like I'm bragging," he said last week as the Htut twins continued their recovery, "but I honestly think what we have here is better."

—GILLIAN MACKAY



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Canada

Celebrating the Loyalists

By Anthony Wilson-Smith

Historians call them "Canada's first Boat People." In one of the largest movements of refugees of their era, some 50,000 colonists who had fought for—or at least supported—the losing side in the American Revolution decided that they could not live under the victors. Abandoning most of their possessions and under conditions of brutal hardship, they moved to a new and forbidding land. They were the Loyalists, and 200 years ago they left the newly independent United States and headed north to a sparsely populated British territory. It would never be the same again. Said historian Sydney Wise, dean of graduate studies at Ottawa's Carleton University and an expert on the Loyalists: "We cannot overestimate their importance in Canadian history. They are not only what makes us different from Americans but they are also what makes us what we are today."

Pride: Throughout Eastern Canada this summer Canadians are celebrating the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the Loyalists. In Ontario the provincial government has spent more than $10 million sponsoring 2,000 separate events that range from re-enactments of Revolutionary War battles at Fort Wellington, near Prescott, Ont., to a marathon on the Loyalist Parkway between Trenton and Picton. In the Atlantic provinces celebrations began last year and continue with observances from Shelburne, N.S., to Saint John, N.B. In one typical ceremony, 1,000 [illegible] phones in the Bay of Chaleur area of Quebec's Gaspé region, many of whom trace their roots to the several hundred Loyalists from New England who landed there, made 18th-century-style costumes and re-enacted the landing of their forebears using a double-masted sailing ship. Nancy Doddridge, a 19-year-old New Richmond, Que., resident whose Loyalist ancestor landed in 1784, researched her family tree for the first time this year. Said Doddridge: "I never used to give that kind of thing a second thought. Now I have a new sense of pride in where my family comes from."

The renewed interest has carried into literature. Three books on the Canadian Loyalists have recently appeared or are being prepared. The Toronto-based, 4,000-member United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada assembled one of



Peter Gillies and wife, Greer: roots



Re-enacted Revolutionary War battle in Fort Wellington near Prescott, Ont.: conditions of brutal hardship

them, a lavishly bound history of Ontario called *Loyal She Remains* which has already sold more than 20,000 copies. The celebrations symbolize a happy reappraisal of a controversial group. Many Canadian colonists scorned the Loyalists when they arrived, and their former countrymen vilified them as a traitorous group "whose head is in England, whose body is in America, and whose neck should be stretched."

Fighting: Certainly the Loyalists represented a major force in the history of their time. When the American Revolution began with the outbreak of fighting in Lexington, Mass., in April, 1775, even the rebels estimated that as many as a third of the 2.5 million people who lived in the combined colonies maintained their allegiance to the Crown. Supporters of the two sides often lived side by side and represented all levels of society. When fighting broke out, colonists who were loyal to the Crown joined Loyalist militia and fought beside the British troops, their families fled from rebel to British-held areas to avoid reprisals. One contemporary wrote, in the argot of the times, that the revolution pitted "Nabor [illegible], against Nabor, Father against the Son and the Son against the Father, and he that would not thrust his one blaid through his brothers heart was cald an Infimous fillon." John Adams, a lawyer and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, believed that most Loyalists chose the British side because of threats and the promise of "advancement, honor, glory, wealth and power."

Many, however, had more idealistic motives. Joshua Loring, a retired naval captain who fought on the British side, wrote to a friend, "I have always eaten the King's bread, and always intend to." Still, according to Walter Stewart, director of the school of journalism at King's College in Halifax, whose social history of the Loyalists will appear in the fall of 1985, "The Loyalists were the same odd mix of human beings you find in all wars on all sides. There were some who were noble and patriotic and a healthy percentage of rogues and wretches in there who cared only about their own interests."

Loyalist gravestones: sense of pride



Persecution: Whatever their motives for supporting the Crown, there were tens of thousands of colonials who remained loyal as the bitter American Revolution drew to a close. Some were land-owning aristocrats, most were tradesmen, laborers and shopkeepers, many of whom had been born in the colonies. After the two sides formally ended fighting by signing the Treaty of Paris in 1783, many Loyalists found that they could not safely return to the homes they had left seven years earlier. The victorious citizens of the new nation were not prepared to forgive them. The persecution that the Loyalists faced as the losers of a bitter civil war meant confiscation of their wealth and properties, physical beatings and sometimes death.

The treaty signed between Britain and the United States was supposed to protect them. But every state except Georgia and South Carolina had passed laws declaring the Loyalists to be traitors. Authorities seized and sold their properties, they lost their right to vote



MICHAEL SAUNDERS

Mock battle at Saint John, N.B., celebrations: reports of floggings and murders of Loyalists were commonplace

and to hold public office as well as access to the courts. Along with officially sanctioned indignities, there were also cruel private attacks. Many Loyalists were socially ostracized at the orders of local Patriot committees, including one in Connecticut that punished a local Loyalist by forbidding "all Persons whatever viz. Merchants Mechanicks Millers and Butchers and Co. from supplying John Sayre or Family with any manner of Thing whatever."

Even after the Treaty of Paris, reports of beatings, floggings and murders of Loyalists who tried to return home were commonplace. John Segee, a one-armed soldier's son from Long Island, later wrote that when he returned with his father after fighting for the British, he was "flogged the whole way from North Castle to the White Plains," had his hair cut and was then told to "let his [Loyalist] Friends on Long Island know that every Rascal of them that attempted to come among them would meet with the like treatment."

Appalling: Faced with constant harassment and danger, Loyalists had no choice but to flee. A small number went to England, and roughly 18,000 settled in the underdeveloped British West Indies, Bahamas and Bermuda. But for most the only option was to go north. The British government, with the cooperation of the new U.S. administration, arranged for ships to transport the Loyalists to Nova Scotia. They were to embark at New York City, which became the temporary home for the newly displaced Loyalists. About 30,000 refugees went to New York after most of the fighting ended in 1781. Many of them had to live in tent cities, owning little more than the clothes they wore. From there they were jammed onto overcrowded British ships for an arduous three-week voyage marked by rough seas and appalling food. In one of the worst disasters, the transport ship Martha struck a rock off the coast of Saint John and sank. At least 99 refugees drowned.

The arrival of the displaced colonists in Nova Scotia almost tripled the province's previous population of 17,000. The settlers had mixed impressions about their new home. The first fleet arrived in Saint John on May 17, 1783, where the dismayed settlers found little more than rocks, swamps and burned out forest. One woman said she felt such terrible loneliness that "... although I had not shed a tear through all the war, I sat down in the damp moss with my baby and cried aloud." Some Loyalists settled in the already established city of Halifax, where their repeated demands for special treatment so annoyed British Gov. John Parr that he labelled them "New York office grabbers."

So many Loyalists settled on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy that within a year the British government established the area as the separate province of New Brunswick. During their first years many lived in crude huts, clearing and farming wilderness land. Others were better prepared. Fifteen hundred settlers in St. Andrew's brought dismantled buildings in the holds of their vessels and reassembled them. Several of them are still standing today. Another 10,000 to 12,000 people, including southern plantation owners, New York merchants and Boston tradesmen, settled in Shelburne, N.S., where they built 1,100 buildings in less than a year.

Critical: The estimated 8,000 to 10,000 Loyalists who came to what is now Ontario faced an equally perilous land journey. They travelled by foot from upper New York state, Vermont and New Hampshire, dragging sleighs through deep snowdrifts as they came north along frozen Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River. Many families settled temporarily in refugee camps about 60 km southeast of Montreal, in Sorel and Machiche, where smallpox and measles epidemics broke out. Quebec's Swiss-born British governor, Gen. Frederick Haldimand, had to choose between settling the Loyalists permanently on land occupied by French-speaking settlers or encroaching on land that had been granted to the Mississauga Indians in 1763. He made a critical decision and arranged to buy land from the Mississauga tribes around the upper St. Lawrence River, near the site of what later became Kingston. Within seven years some 10,000 Loyalists, travelling in groups of four and five families in open boats, paddled upriver and laid the foundations of modern Ontario by settling in three wilderness areas: the Niagara peninsula, around the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario and along the upper St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario and Montreal. Another 1,500 Loyalists, largely from Vermont and New Hampshire, settled in what are now the Eastern Townships of Quebec.



MICHAEL SAUNDERS

Loyalist camp (above); Shelburne, N.S., Founder's Day party: 'office grabbers'



By 1791, seven years after they had arrived, the Loyalists had completely changed the face of Canada. Although there are no precise figures, historians estimate that there were 65,000 French-speaking *Canadiens* in North America during the 1770s. They represented about three-quarters of the population of what is now Canada. The arrival of 65,000 refugees from the United States in those years permanently shifted the country's linguistic balance in favor of English and encouraged tens of thousands of other English-speaking settlers to move to the colony in later years.

Split: And Haldimand's decision to settle the Loyalists away from the *Canadiens* meant that the part of Upper Canada that is now Quebec would remain, for the most part, French-speaking. The decision also maintained the traditions of French civil law and protection for the Roman Catholic religion that the Quebec Act had established in 1774. At the same time, the new western settlements of the Loyalists resulted in eventual demands for self-rule and British laws, institutions and land tenure. By 1791 the Loyalist-inspired divisions were entrenched in the Constitutional Act which split the Upper Canada territory, creating what are now Ontario and Quebec.

Yet for all their evident importance in the nation's past, most historians agree that the Loyalists' arrival has been oddly underplayed and accounts of their role curiously ambivalent. Many historians blame the influence of the U.S. media. As early as 1880 Canadian historian Egerton Ryerson complained that "the history of the Loyalists of America has never been written except by their enemies and spoilers." Ryerson added that most records of the period had been written by "American historians, who have never tired in eulogizing Americans and everything American, and deprecating everything English, and all

who have loyally adhered to the unity of the British Empire." David Bell, Loyalist scholar and dean of graduate studies at York University, agreed. "The Loyalists epitomized the classic Canadian identity crisis," he said. "We do not talk about ourselves, so we let others tell us what our forefathers were like." Even today the Loyalists receive little more than a chapter in most history books, and few, if any, Canadian universities offer full courses dealing specifically with the subject.

Exodus: One of the reasons for the lack of information is the Loyalists themselves. Most were illiterate, and few written records of their experiences survive. Accounts of their exodus were passed—sometimes inaccurately—to subsequent generations only by word of mouth. The few first handwritten accounts that remain are largely those of upper-class diarists. That has furthered the image that most Loyalists came from blue-blooded British stock. In fact, the Loyalist population of the Thirteen Colonies included Dutch, German and Scottish immigrants. Still, many Loyalists and their status-seeking descendants chose to anglicize themselves by altering their names to obscure their ethnic backgrounds. Mueller became Miller, Lorentze became Lawrence and Imbergar became Embury. The myth creation increased because of the pro-British views of the 4,000-member United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada, founded in 1897 and widely regarded, until recently, as quaintly old-fashioned. And as links with Britain weakened in the 20th century and Canada became increasingly multicultural, many younger Canadians came to view the Loyalist legacy as a stuffy anachronism.

But after a period of neglect there is a hunger of new interest in the Loyalist tradition and increasing recognition that the newcomers profoundly shaped the political structures and attitudes of Canada. Most academics agree that the new arrivals brought to Canada, along with British parliamentary customs and traditions, a "Tory tradition" of order and greater obedience to government that is distinct from the more liberal republican tradition of the United States.

Many Canadians applaud the Loyalist values, but U.S. sociologist Edgar Z. Friedenberg, at Dalhousie University in Halifax, demurred. He argued that the Loyalists were people who "rejected revolution as a means of improving things and were willing to find happiness [in Canada] despite the fact they settled for a lesser standard of life, economy and freedoms. They chose to stay in a restrictive system instead of fighting to build a new, better one."

As an example of what he viewed as the Loyalist legacy of passivity, Friedenberg singled out the 1970 imposition of the War Measures Act as "the kind of abuse that Americans, because of their heritage and beliefs, would never tolerate." For his part, Carleton's Sydney Wise cites medicare as a positive example of Canadians' belief that government can and should respond to the needs of the citizen.

For many Canadians, however, the Loyalist heritage has a simpler and more visceral significance. In The Range, N.B., 90 km west of Moncton, 150 descendants of Loyalist Roger Barton, a New York farmer who landed in the community in 1784, have been holding annual family reunions for four decades. In July they met again on the property of Roger Barton's descendant Opal Barton, 67, on the site of the original 200-acre Loyalist land grant that the Bartons received. Proud members of the clan spend hours poring over the family history, reminiscing, revising the "Barton Book" and tending the family burial plot.

In New Richmond in the Gaspé, 61-year-old retired shopkeeper Ivan Robertson, a direct descendant of a soldier in a regiment of Loyalist militia called Jessup's Rangers, headed a committee of Loyalist descendants who worked for six months preparing this year's 200th anniversary celebrations held last month. Local historians estimate that more than three-quarters of the tightly knit English community in that area have Loyalist roots. Said Robertson: "By celebrating our past, we get a better idea of who and what we are today. That is why it is so important."

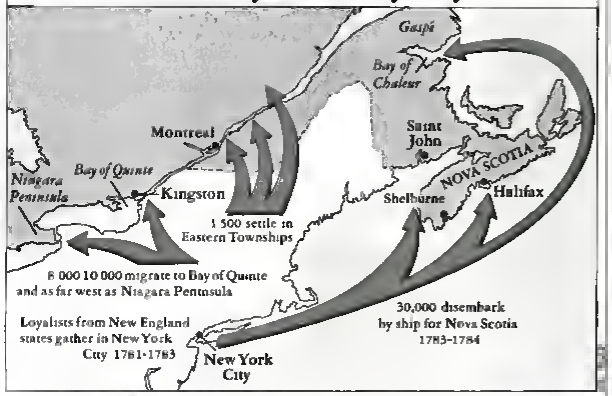
And in Saint John, N.B., tourists arrive by the busload each July for the town's annual Loyalist Days festival. Said Peter Gillies, a seventh-generation Loyalist descendant and local resident: "The Loyalists were desperate people in desperate straits. They spent seven years fighting a war they lost, sometimes a very brutal war. Then they carved communities out of the woods. That is where my pride comes in: it is that they managed to do it."

"Scum": That sense of pride, some historians warn, should not overcome some essential truths about the Loyalist experience. Noted York University's Bell: "There is an overwhelming temptation to make them all, because of their flight, into heroes. What we must also remember is that they were losers, and many of them had no choice." And there is nothing to indicate that the Loyalists would have been any more compassionate in victory than the rebels. Stewart argues that the scorn and bitterness that the Loyalists felt for their conquerors was intense and characterized by a Loyalist correspondent of New York's Rivington *Gazette*, who called the 60 new members of the first American Congress "the very scum of the people." Stewart added that the depth of such angry feelings on both sides undoubtedly led to the later War of 1812 between the two countries.

It is impossible to speculate on how different Canada and the United States would be if there had not been a revolution, or if the Loyalists had been allowed to stay in the Thirteen Colonies. The only certainty is that the revolution ultimately decided the shape and character of both countries. Historian W.S. MacNutt declared, "Because they were Loyalists, we are Canadians." For many Canadians, that is reason enough to look back and celebrate their roots.

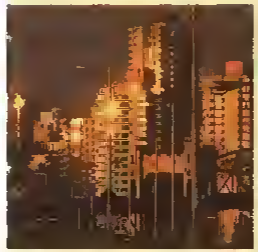
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AVIATION

The case for the twin jet

In an era of high fuel costs and smaller passenger planes, airlines are promoting a change in the rules that would allow twin-engine jets to fly longer distances over water. The Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) agrees with the approach, as does the federal transport ministry, but pilots object on grounds that the change could compromise safety standards.

Since the early 1950s most international aviation safety rules have prevented the operators of 200-seat, twin-engine airliners from carrying passengers on the high-volume air route between North America and Europe. The regulations barred the smaller planes from any flight path that took them more than 90 minutes from an airport. In the United States the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) was even tougher. It stipulated that a twin jet must always be close enough to an airport to reach it in 60 minutes with only one engine working.

The rule effectively restricted long flights over water to fuel-guzzling, four-engine jets like the Boeing 747, a 400-seater that often flew the routes half full. But with Seattle-based Boeing Aircraft, manufacturers of the new twin jet 767, urging international aviation authorities to consider relaxing the rules, industry observers predict that new regulations could be in effect by the end of 1984.

Because of technological improvements such as more reliable engines, ICAO began a study of twin jet capability in 1982. Completed last February, the preliminary report suggested that if twin-engine airliners met new, more stringent performance standards, they should be allowed to increase their cruising range.

In July the U.S. authority responded with a proposal to double the 60-minute minimum flight time for U.S.-based planes to 120 minutes, ensuring that airports in Greenland and Iceland would always be within the 120-minute range of a twin jet on the North Atlantic route. The proposal could become U.S. law by October. Changes in Canadian rules, according to ministry of transport spokesman Sandra Thompson, will probably await a final ICAO decision.

A decision to open long routes to twin jets would primarily affect the 200-passenger Boeing 767 and its European competitor, the Airbus A310, made by the Toulouse, France-based consortium Airbus Industrie. But Airbus officials urge caution. Said Wolfgang Didzuhn, the Airbus executive in charge of safety certification: "We think the 90-minute ICAO rule is proven. We are not looking for short-term profits."

The Canadian Airline Pilots' Association also voiced concerns. CALPA president Capt. Roland Cook said that pilots have a long-standing objection to new aircraft that require only two cockpit crew members. Twin-engine jets have a crew of two, jumbo jets have three. If the pilot and copilot become fatigued on long flights, said Cook, safety could be compromised.

Although most observers agree that the new rules would not necessarily mean lower airfares for consumers, they would have more tangible benefits for Boeing. The company expects that the new regulations will ensure worldwide sales of 30 of the $50-million 767s.

—DAVE SILBURT

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Hot tributes, cool sounds

THAT'S THE WAY I FEEL NOW
Various Artists
(A&M)

Since his death in 1982, the work of pianist-composer Thelonious Monk has enjoyed a continuing vogue in the jazz community. *That's The Way I Feel Now*, a double-disc tribute by major rock and jazz artists, makes it clear that Monk's musical imagination, rather than his distinctive performance style, is the key to that popularity. The album's producer, Hal Willner, urged the 100 musicians who took part to record in their own styles, and the diversity that results is impressive. On *Shuffle Boil* avant-garde performer John Zorn creates a bizarre collection of squawks, gurgles and honks. Meanwhile, jazz saxophonist Steve Lacy emphasizes the pensive side of Monk's music with his keening solo, *Gallop's Gallop*, while rock guitarist Peter Frompton gives a fierce interpretation of *Work*. That rock experiment is not completely successful. But when The Carla Bley Band joins Johnny Griffin, a former member of Monk's ensemble, on *Mysterioso*, the album regains its verve. Even jazz purists will find *That's The Way I Feel Now* an exciting way to celebrate Monk's music, while for newcomers it is a fine introduction to a jazz master.

YOU'RE LOOKIN' AT ME
Carmen McRae
(Concord/A&M)

In the 1950s Nat King Cole established himself as a highly successful, velvety-voiced pop balladeer. But today the public recalls the late Cole mainly through midnight TV ads for pop anthologies featuring songs like *Ramblin' Rose*. Now, with *You're Lookin' At Me*, a tasteful collection of Cole hits, vocalist Carmen McRae invites her listeners to reconsider the singer-composer's contribution. McRae uses economical arrangements and a backup from a piano trio and guitarist John Collins to cut through the thick syrup Cole laid on his songs, including *I Can't See For Lookin'*. Meanwhile, on *If I Had You*, her clipped vocals add a mature quality that Cole's boyish, swaggering musical style could never accomplish. With *You're Lookin' At Me*, McRae has resurrected the Cole repertoire from the dust of the suburban rec room and given it a jazz singer's voice.

—BART TESTA

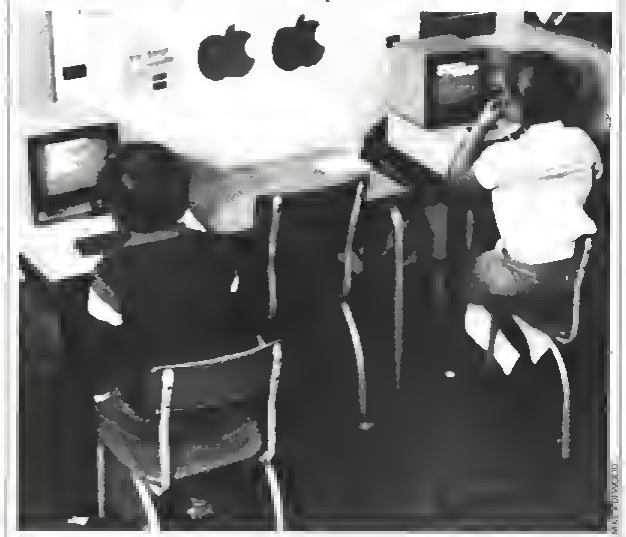
Warnings about classroom computers

During the past five years most Canadian education officials have welcomed the introduction of computers in schools as the dawn of a new age in teaching, and the glowing light of the screen is now a common feature in most school districts. But a quiet debate among academics has injected the first note of caution into the computer stampede. Most educators remain convinced that computers are a valuable learning tool, but some experts have charged that computers have little value in education and that they may even retard learning.

There is no doubt that personal computers are firmly entrenched in the Canadian educational system. But critics argue that the rush to computers has outstripped the ability of the system to use them. They cite poor teacher training, a shortage of sophisticated school-oriented software programs and, most important, the lack of clear overall computer strategies as the prime reasons why the computer is in danger of becoming just an expensive toy in the schools. Commented Des Dixon, director of curriculum with the Ontario Teachers' Federation: "We are definitely going somewhere with computers. The question remains, where?"

Some of the Canadian academics who are asking that question were once vocal advocates of computer-assisted education. Ronald Ragsdale, an educational researcher at the Toronto-based Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, who was once an enthusiastic supporter, is no longer convinced that computers will open broad new vistas in education. Said Ragsdale, "It has become such a faddist thing. I used to think that they could fulfil any function. Now I see that there are a whole lot of current uses for which they should simply be abandoned." Ragsdale said that "tool applications," including word processing and information retrieval, are appropriate uses for the school computer. But he adds that drill exercises for spelling and arithmetic, because they encourage memory work over reasoning, should be de-emphasized.

Other experts argue that current computer teaching strategies are too vague and ill-focused for schools to make full use of the machines. Said Frank Bellamy, associate director of program development for the Saskatchewan department of education: "We have not made the best use of them that we can, and that is a worldwide problem. We have all this hardware and we do not know what to do with it." Another concerned educator is Jim Thiessen, director of the Alberta department of education's computer technology project, who presided over the introduction of 10,000 computers in Alberta primary and elementary schools since October, 1981, one of Canada's most ambitious projects. Said Thiessen: "You can buy the hardware and the newest software, but if the teachers do not know what is going on, than both are useless." For her part, Barbara Bobrow, a computer expert who teaches at the McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre, agreed: "We have come around to understanding that we have to worry about hardware and software," she said, "but now we have to worry about the 'warm wear.'"



Computers in a Calgary schoolroom: current programs are too ill-focused

And in the United States some critics have begun to question the entire idea of using computers to teach young people. Robert Sardello, director of studies at the Dallas Institute of Humanities and Culture, told *Maclean's*, "Computers will create a generation and a nation of psychopaths, people who can manipulate their own psychological processes, as they do the computer, without thought for others." Joseph Weizenbaum, a professor of computer science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, added that the children who learn the complicated numerical and alphabetic computer languages such as Basic and Fortran to communicate with a classroom computer "are in danger of gaining a poverty-stricken perception of the outside world. You can not explain an apple in Fortran."

The OTF's Dixon rejects the criticism from computer researchers. "They have absolutely no idea what goes on in the classroom," he said. "They have this picture of children stuck in front of a screen for five hours a day with no human contact. That is not the way it is at all, nor would it ever be that way. It is like saying a kid should not sit in the sun because he might stay there for 12 hours and get burnt."

Still, while most educational computer experts agree that the classrooms of the future should contain computers, many now warn that the machines will end up gathering dust unless school boards identify the specific tasks for which they are best suited. Warned Saskatchewan's Bellamy: "They are not a miracle cure for the education system, but if we ignore them, we will deal ourselves out of the future."

—PAUL MCGRATH

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By Victoria Glendinning
(Methuen, 472 pages, $26.95)

When Virginia Woolf first met Vita Sackville-West in 1922, she was not impressed. She described her as "florid, moustached, parakeet-colored, with all the supple ease of the aristocracy, but not the wit of the artist." Then she fell in love with Vita, and her attitude changed. "No human being, since the world began, has ever looked more ravishing. She combined in one the strength of a man and woman's grace." The achievement of Victoria Glendinning's *Vita* is to make both opinions seem fair.

Vita Sackville-West is one of those shadowy figures who turn up repeatedly in the biographies of others. Born to enormous wealth in 1892, she attained early fame for her flamboyant private life as well as for her fluent writing; readers and reviewers in the 1920s considered her a major novelist. From King Edward VII to Guy Burgess, Auguste Rodin to W.H. Auden, she knew a host of distinguished people, including no fewer than four British prime ministers. Vita's poems, travel books and 12 novels were sinking into oblivion long before her death in 1962, but Glendinning's evocative biography may restore her extraordinary life and personality to the public consciousness for years to come.

Her daughter-in-law called her 'a force of nature, like Vesuvius.' But an emptiness lay at the heart of her affairs

Like everything else about Vita, her heritage was mixed. On the paternal side her ancestors included a pair of aristocratic poets, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth I and a colleague of William the Conqueror; by contrast, her mother was the illegitimate daughter of a Spanish dancer. The bitter misery of her parents' marriage searred Vita, as did her godfather's repeated attempts to rape her. In her teenage years she began to develop passionate friendships with other girls and in her 20s she became an active lesbian. Believing "that physical love was irresistible but ephemeral, a fever from which one soon recovers," she enjoyed a series of affairs with some of the most talented women of her day.

Vita was an unashamed lesbian who flitted from romance to romance like an iridescent butterfly. But she was also a happily married mother. Before she fully understood her sexual inclinations, she had married a young diplomat, Harold Nicolson, and they had two sons. Then she discovered that Nicolson was a homosexual. The marriage endured not because of mere convenience but because it was founded in a love deeper than sexuality. During their frequent absences from each other, the two exchanged letters every day. As Glendinning observes, "Harold in the flesh was unemotional, undemonstrative, with a strong distaste for emotional display." Still, his letters reveal that he could be as impassioned as his wife. Nicolson left the British Foreign Service in order to preserve the marriage as Vita refused to live abroad; his subsequent work as a journalist, historian and politician paralleled Vita's own career as an author.

Vita's most lasting contribution to English literature may lie less in her own writing than in her intimacy with Virginia Woolf. Shy and emotionally repressed, the older writer envied Vita for her "maturity and full-breastedness . . . her being in short—what I have never been—a real woman." Out of Woolf's fascination grew the glittering novel *Orlando*, in which the androgynous central character bears a striking resemblance to Vita. Woolf sensed the hidden emptiness at the heart of Vita's pleasure-loving character. That feeling of private hurt provides a kind of subtext beneath Glendinning's powerful description of Vita's many affairs.

With a rich cast of eccentrics, *Vita* shatters the myth that the British upper classes tend to be taciturn and mild-mannered. Indeed, Vita's Italian daughter-in-law called her "a force of nature, like Vesuvius." In her old age, having lost her literary power, Vita seemed content to write gardening columns, essays about dogs and fawning verses to the Royal Family, including "Madam, how strange to be your Majesty." She devoted most of her energy to creating a seven-acre garden which is today one of the most envied in Britain and is a far cry from the emotional entanglements for which the young Vita had shown such genius. Ruthless, romantic and brilliant, she was as much a trial in life as she is a delight in *Vita*.

—MARK ARLEY



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Witness for the prosecution

SOMETHING OUT THERE
By Nadine Gordimer
(Penguin, 203 pages, $17.95)

In a career spanning three decades and 17 works of fiction, the South African writer Nadine Gordimer has focused her clear and penetrating vision on the domestic and social relationships within her repressive homeland. As the narrator in the novella *Something Out There*, one of the 10 stories in her sinewy new collection, says, "Whatever you do, you can't call yourself safe."

Gordimer is a masterful writer who happens to live in a disruptive society. She has described her culture as a distorting mould that influences the minds of both blacks and whites from childhood. She sees her job as recording the flickers of mood and shifts of expression that punctuate relationships and signal incipient crises. In *A City of the Dead, A City of the Living*, a black woman betrays the black dissident hidden in her home because she cannot bear the strain of a clandestine and potentially violent life. In *Crimes of Conscience*, a returned emigré, now a state security agent, selects a young woman as an espionage target. But the more he infiltrates her world, the closer they become, until, when they are lovers, he confesses his duplicity. Despite that revelation, she comforts him, their passion has transcended politics, and their love has put them both at risk.

The title story depicts the smug affluence of a Johannesburg suburb, simultaneously under threat from a terrorist cell and a marauding baboon. It is less successful than some of the shorter pieces. Gordimer concentrates so much on creating that endless moment of false stillness before the explosion that the tension dribbles away in discursive observations. Finally, the baboon and one of the terrorists die violent and senseless deaths, which the community largely ignores. That is Gordimer's point: the universe is larger, more complex, more sinister and less available than petty minds can possibly imagine.


ERIC HAYES
Gordimer: sinewy prose

By far the most provocative story is *Letter from his Father*. It parodies Franz Kafka's famous critical missive to his father and forms an angry and righteous posthumous rejoinder from a maligned parent. Kafka Sr. condemns his son for intellectualism, snobbery and betrayal of the family. Gordimer, herself a Jew and the mother of two children, has the father shout from the grave, "You invented *Amerika* instead of having the guts to emigrate, get up off the bed, pack up and go there, make a new life!" The story confronts generational expectations and begs comparisons between Germany in the 1930s and South Africa in the 1980s. It also displays the author's political intelligence and distaste for naïve rhetoric.

On a trip to North America in 1981, Gordimer explained why, as an opponent of apartheid, she remained in South Africa. "I was born there," she said. "And I feel the truth of something Jean-Paul Sartre once said, that to go into exile is to lose your place in the world." In *Something Out There*, demonstrates, staying there and bearing witness has been Gordimer's form of protest.

—SANDRA MARTIN

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Prince, Kotaro: sensuous, sophisticated images and unexpected emotional depth

FILMS

Anthems of an antihero

PURPLE RAIN
Directed by Albert Magnoli

Purple Rain resembles its provocative singing star, Prince. It delights in breaking rules and raising eyebrows. While such anarchic behavior is the root of rock music, it is rare in rock films. They usually offer a safe and predictable storyline that is little more than background to the sound track. But *Purple Rain* cleverly integrates its sultry electronic funk music with a story of unexpected depth and emotion. It receives great support from Prince himself, the 24-year-old pop sensation from Minneapolis who, in his first, largely autobiographical film, vividly translates his charismatic stage personality to the screen.

Prince plays a struggling, moody musician known as The Kid. Onstage, as the leader of a hot young band called The Revolution, The Kid is a wild, commanding figure, bathed in purple lights, who thrills audiences with overt displays of sexuality. But offstage he is a shrinking violet, withdrawn and vulnerable. He lives with his parents in a domestic battleground where his black, troubled father (Clarence Wilhams III) flies into unexplained rages and vents his frustration physically on The Kid's tearful Italian mother (Olga Karlatos). Meanwhile, The Revolution faces tough competition in a rival band led by Morris Day, the Minneapolis funk star who plays himself. Then a mysterious, beautiful singer named Apollonia (Apollonia Kotero) arrives in town and captures The Kid's attention. Despite his increasingly tortured emotions and precarious career, The Kid also must deal with tragedy at home.

The plot sounds familiar, but the script, by William Blinn and first-time director Albert Magnoli, takes enough unexpected turns to keep its old story fresh. The writers have also made The Kid a believable antihero, dark and enigmatic, he displays under pressure the all-too-human qualities of selfishness, jealousy and violence. Unlike many youth films, which depict parents as one-dimensional villains, The Kid's father and mother emerge as tragic, sympathetic characters. And the songs, which Prince himself composed, actually enhance the plot. When The Kid sings, "Maybe I'm just too demanding/Maybe I'm just like my father—too bold," he is expressing both a mature observation and a fear that he may be copying his father's violent tendencies.

But first and foremost, *Purple Rain* is a rock film, and its main purpose is to showcase Prince. The performance shots, awash in sensuous mauve and furious crimson, are exciting, sophisticated images. If the film has rough edges, they are due to its largely inexperienced cast and director. But Prince's infectious vitality carries the film. The excitement of watching a performer of such prodigious promise makes *Purple Rain* that rarity: a rock film that is at once powerful, refreshing and credible.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

A lesson in stoic wisdom

THE BALLAD OF NARAYAMA
Directed by Shohei Imamura

The Ballad of Narayama opens at dawn with an awesome aerial view of the mountains of northern Japan in winter. The camera moves slowly across a remote snowy landscape suffused in grey-violet mist, and then swoops down on a tiny village cradled in the side of a slope. Suddenly, whoops and cries emerge from one of the huts. The lyrical mood shatters as a barefoot couple runs out into the cold to urinate in the snow. As the rapid transition from exalted to lowly perspectives suggests, the film is a brisk plunge into a primitive and often forbidding world. An ambitious, absorbing drama of 19th-century peasant life and winner of the Palme d'Or at the 1983 Cannes Film Festival, *The Ballad of Narayama* explores a society stripped to the bare essentials.

Among the not-so-noble savages who eke out a precarious living from farming on the mountain, life is, as English philosopher Thomas Hobbes defined it, "nasty, brutish and short." The parents of a newborn boy, considered less valuable than a girl who can be sold for money, kill him and throw the body into a dirt puddle in a field. When a starving family steals food, villagers take revenge by burying them alive in a dirt pit. The second son of a family, forbidden to marry under the village's primitive system of population control, attempts to relieve his lust by copulating with a dog.

Perhaps the cruellest aspect of village life is a rule, to ensure an adequate food supply for the young, that compels citizens to leave the community at the age of 70. Carried on the backs of their children, the elderly go to the nearby mountain of Narayama where they await death.

The Ballad of Narayama focuses on a 69-year-old widow, Orin, as she sets her house in order before making the final journey. Portrayed with great spirit and dignity by Japanese actress Sumiko Sakamoto, Orin busies herself by finding a second wife for her eldest son, Tatsuhei (Ken Ogata). Her sensitive son and new daughter-in-law beg her to delay her departure, pointing to her robust health and strong teeth as evidence that she could still be valuable to the community. In a bloody, graphic scene, Orin smashes out her front teeth on the edge of a stone well to convince them that she is old enough to go. (In an extreme example of devotion to art, Sakamoto had her four front teeth extracted so she could

simulate the act.)

Within the moral framework of the film, the old woman's endorsement of the harsh laws of society is a sign of her superiority. "A law is a law, kindness is nothing," she tells her son, explaining that a failure of courage on his part to take her to the mountain would bring her shame. In fact, Orin is renowned for her sympathy and generosity. But in matters concerning the survival of the community, she is ruthless. She condemns her grandson's pregnant wife to death for stealing food, and finally forces her son to take her to Narayama. The contrast between her serene acceptance of fate and the hysterical resistance of another elderly neighbor, whose son carries him up the mountain kicking and screaming in a bag, underscores her stoic wisdom.

During Orin's and Tatsuhei's slow, agonizing trip up the mountain, the mood of harsh realism gradually softens to reveal the underlying romanticism of director Shohei Imamura's vision. The splendid scenery contributes a poetic grandeur. In Imamura's view, Orin achieves a mystic harmony with the laws of nature as she sits praying on the mountaintop in the snow amid a hideous heap of bones and the cries of carrion birds.

The film has several slow passages, particularly near the beginning. There are too many scenes of loutish peasants quarreling and hitting each other over the head. A comic subplot concerning the sexual frustrations of Orin's second son, Risuke, is also tiresome. But overall the mood is varied and complex. Bright shafts of humor irradiate the grimness of peasant life. The shining soul of Orin transcends her situation.

While the spiritual progress of Orin is dramatically convincing, the film trips on the character of her son Tatsuhei. An isolated, haunted figure, he reveals to Orin that 30 years earlier, at the age of 15, he killed his father in a quarrel about the older man's cowardice in refusing to take his own mother up the mountain. Later, as he himself performs the difficult ritual, he muses bitterly, "I killed my father, now I'm killing my mother."

That Freudian melodrama is out of place in the film and it interrupts its powerful flow of natural images. For the most part, *Ballad* is in harmony with its wilderness setting. Repeated shots of birds, reptiles and insects, sometimes copulating or devouring each other, emphasize the point that primitive society is close to the coarse vitality of nature itself. Out of that raw material, Imamura has created a rivetting world where honor and degradation, comedy and cruelty coexist in a rare equilibrium. The location of his world is remote, but the journey is worth the effort.

—GILLIAN MACKAY

Through a class lightly

KIPPERBANG
Directed by Michael Apted

Directors of movies about adolescent love and sexual awakening usually find it easy to indulge in leering humor and titillation, but *Kipperbang* is a welcome exception. A lighthearted British comedy set in a small English town in 1948, it intelligently portrays the growing pains and confusion that attend the first stirrings of sexuality.

The film's hero, Alan Duckworth (John Albasiny), whose friends call him "Quack-quack," is a painfully sensitive 14-year-old in the throes of his first infatuation. Wracked by insecurity and self-loathing, he cannot hold back his tears when he learns in French class that his female classmates have excluded him from a vote for "dishiest boy." Alan fears that his thin neck, red hands and sweaty feet have rendered him terminally unlovable. But that does not prevent him from dreaming obsessively about kissing Ann (Abigail Cruttenden), the teacher's pet. When not lost in fantasies about her, he takes refuge in daydreams about an upcoming cricket match between England and Australia, casting himself as star player.



Albasiny, bittersweet

In reality, Alan's school career and social life are lacklustre and depressing. Ann contemptuously dismisses Alan as a "drip," choosing instead the company of the dishiest boy himself, Geoffrey (Maurice Dee). But Alan's ardor remains, and he prays for divine intervention in his love life, promising to ignore his autoerotic impulses if God will deliver just one kiss from Ann. Then he and his beloved both win parts in a school play which calls for a kiss between the two of them, and it seems that his prayer has been answered. But when the performance finally takes place before a school assembly, Alan, tears streaming down his face, cannot bring himself to kiss Ann. His self-disgust increases later when he discovers that the police have arrested his idol, Tommy, the school's groundskeeper. Everyone had believed that Tommy was a hero of the Second World War, but the police reveal that he deserted the army three weeks after he joined. Astonished, an embittered Alan forswears his childish dreamworld.

Originally made for British television, *Kipperbang*—a cryptic, slangy salutation among English adolescents—has a homespun, low-key look. But its touching honesty and bittersweet humor more than compensate for the lack of visual excitement. Its success rests largely in the subtle performance of Albasiny, whose gangly body and sallow, sorrowful face exude adolescent angst and repression. Director Michael Apted (*Coal Miner's Daughter*) achieves an effective balance between the comic and the realistic in the character of Alan.

Apted misguidedly opts for caricature in most of the remaining cast, with particularly irritating stereotypes of the dotty headmaster and the hypocritical, lascivious instructress. Quack-quack's abrupt coming of age seems somewhat facile, and it flaws the end of the film. But such problems scarcely diminish *Kipperbang*'s worth. For once, the film-makers have remained faithful to the adolescent point of view.

—PATRICIA HLUCHY

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

1 **The Aquitaine Progression,** *Ludlum (1)*
2 **The Bai,** *Uris (2)*
3 **. . And Ladies of the Club,** *Santmyer (6)*
4 **Full Circle,** *Steele (3)*
5 **First Among Equals,** *Archer(8)*
6 **Lincoln,** *Vidal (5)*
7 **Beretics of Dune,** *Herbert (4)*
8 **The Walking Drum,** *L'Amour (7)*
9 **The Witches of Eastwick,** *Updike (9)*
10 **The Wheel of Fortune,** *Howatch (10)*

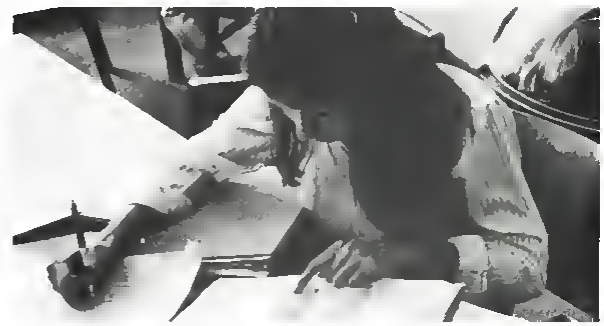
Nonfiction

1 **In God's Name,** *Yallop(2)*
2 **Vengeance,** *Jonas (1)*
3 **Wired The Short Life and Fast Times of John Belushi,** *Woodward (3)*
4 **Eat to Win,** *Haas (4)*
5 **Sex and Destiny,** *Greer (5)*
6 **The Kennedys,** *Collier & Horowitz (6)*
7 **The Long Road Home,** *Cederberg(7)*
8 **Bloody Victory,** *Granatstein & Morton (8)*
9 **The March of Folly** *Tuchman (9)*
10 **The Nightmare Years,** *Shirer (10)*

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COLUMN

The answers in the trenches



By Allan Fotheringham

This really is a bore of an election, not so much a questioning of the public mind as a litany of apologies. If it is not John Mulroney doing the mea culpa on his fuzzification of muddifying the facts, it is Brian Turner backtracking on jokes. The only thing missing so far is Ed Broadjump apologizing for his distressing habit of shouting a lot. It is a pity no one will get down in the trenches and tell us the real facts of life, the matters that the puzzled electorate actually wants to know. The puzzlement over these matters is closer to the truth than anything. There are a number of unanswered questions.

1. Why do not the Libarals let loose their secret missile, she being Elizabeth Turner, 20-year-old daughter of the Prime Minister? She is a student at Stanford University in California (her father doesn't think much of the standard of Canadian universities) and obviously hes inherited the flash point of mother Geills, who was famous around Ottawa in earlier days for holding the Guinness Book of Records mark for reducing Sparks Street clerks to tears in four minutes flat. Geills has now mellowed around the edges and finds the hecklers boring in on her husband vastly amusing, but daughter does not. At two recent meetings, her gore rose to the level that she vaulted to her feet on the stage behind her father and seemed about to go for the throat of the relevant heckler. Unfortunately, nothing came of it. The fading Grita should encourage her. A Stanford student beating up a heckler may be the only weapon they have left against Mila Mulroney's dimples.

2. What does Brian Mulroney really think of John Crosbie? This is one of the greatly anticipated secrets of our time. First we had the small problem of Crosbie having some briefing notes hanging out like his shirttail, to be deciphered by rude reporters as embarrassing Mulroney in that it projected that his promises might cost a trifling $20 billion. Then we had the casual mentioning offhand that a Tory government would return the beloved separate colors to our nonexistent armed forces, thus relieving them of their Coca-Cola servicemen look. The only problem was that this momentous announcement was to have been left to either the hot-breathed Tory defence critic Harvie Andre or Mulroney himself. Not much has been heard from Crosbie in the past few days.

3. Why does Lloyd Axworthy hate Izzy Asper so? When the Prime Minister plunged his pinkies into his bicuspids by claiming that 2,000 people were fleeing Manitoba per month, he merely had the facts bass-ackwards. In fact, Manitoba has been gaining population by 1,000 par month the past two years and has the lowest unemployment rate in the country, along with Saskatchewan. Axworthy, the elected Liberal heavy in tha province, broke another Guinness record by rushing to reporters with the news that the guilty author of the dumb statistics was Izzy, who, like Lloyd, is a former leader of the nonexistent Manitoba Liberal party and is one of the four (count 'em) national co-chairmen of the floundering Grit campaign. Ars these guys trying to imitate the Tories?



4. Is it really true that Ed Broadbent did not see the speech of New York Gov. Mario Cuomo at the Democratic convention in San Francisco? The speech that should be in the Betamax of every politician in the world? Cuomo mesmerized a nation by speaking forcefully, strongly, sincerely—but he didn't shout! He knows that television goes into your living room. That you don't have to project like John Charles Thomas. Broadbent won the TV debate because, for once, he simply talked like an ordinary human being, sans faked histrionics. Now, back on the trail, he's shouting again. Is it true that he's the only person in the world who doesn't know that the microphone has been invented?

5. Most intriguing of all, what would have happened to our politics if John Napier Tactile hed patted Judy Erola on the bum? Erola is the Geraldine Ferraro of Canadian politics and would have responded in kind. Liberal leadership candidate Don Johnston had his campaign impaired when he suffered a black eye after an aide slammed a car door on him. How would Turner have looked in this election with a broken nose? Alas, we will never know. Because he got to Campagnolo's posterior before he got to Erola's. A pity. It would have made a great TV event.

6. What does Turnar really think now about the genie in his entourage who convinced him to call a quick election? Rather than waiting until the autumn when he could put together a party capable of patching together an itinerary, planning a campaign and hiring some researchers who could actually check the facts first?

7. What thoughts went through John Turner's mind when his handlers informed him he waa headed for disaster unless he swallowed his pride and called back the Rainmaker, Senator Keith Davey? The newly minted PM had boasted in public there would be "no rainmaker" in his fresh, shiny new edministration, no backroom manipulators, no cigar-smoking hit men in pinstripe threads. So much for the brave new world. Sic transit tactile.

8. Johnny Carson said last year that Queen Elizabeth was coming to California for an operation—she was going to be amputated from her purse. What would happen if Mulroney was detached from the support system of his wife's hand? Would the nation founder? Will a man who likes to hold his wife's hand so much in public prevail over a chap who likes to hold someone else's something else? We tremble in wait.

9. Does John Turner own more than three suits? How will we be able to tell?

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southam News.

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